



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

# **SACCO/VANZETTI CASE**

## **PART 11 OF 14**

**FILE NUMBER : 61-126**

SUBJECT Sacco/Vanzetti

FILE NUMBER 61-126

SECTION NUMBER 9

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Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

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61-126

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES.

61-126-789	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 12 1927 P.M.	
JULY 12 1927 P.M.	
FILED	FILE

On Sunday, August 7th, I called at the apartment of Acting Attorney General G. R. Farnum, at Wardman Park Hotel, calling his attention to the statement of the Sacco - Vanzetti Defense Committee which appeared in the New York Times for Sunday August 7th, and in which certain statements were made charging the Department of Justice with the suppression of evidence of Sacco's and Vanzetti's innocence. I reviewed to Acting Attorney General Farnum the case as known to the Department of Justice. I informed him that in the summer of 1926 request was made by Mr. W. G. Thompson, then attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, for all the files of the Department of Justice upon the Sacco - Vanzetti case. The Agent in Charge of the Boston office was at that time instructed to communicate with Mr. Thompson and to request of him a more detailed specification of what he desired to ascertain as being in the files of the Department of Justice. I informed Mr. Farnum that Mr. Thompson had in most profane and violent language refused to furnish this information. Immediately thereafter the matter was called to the attention of the then United States Attorney at Boston, Mr. Williams, and the Department was advised by the United States Attorney; Mr. Dowd, of the Boston office of the Bureau, and Special Agent W. J. West, of the Boston office, who, during the investigation of radical matters in New England, was in charge of such matters, that there was nothing in the files of the Bureau of Investigation that in any way pertained to the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Furthermore, that the files had been gone over at Washington by Mr. Cullen, one of the Supervisors of the Bureau; Mr. Nathan, the Assistant Director; and myself and that the same conclusion was reached, namely, that there was nothing in the files of the Bureau of Investigation that in any way reflected upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti in the crime for which they had been tried in Massachusetts.

All of the correspondence between the Boston office and the Bureau of Investigation covering the summaries of the files made at Boston, was called to the attention of Attorney General Sargent. Subsequently, Mr. West came to Washington with all files and papers in this matter and the same were laid before Assistant Attorney General Lohring, in charge of the Criminal Division, and the same con-

clusion was reached; that there was nothing reflecting upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

I stated to Mr. Farnum that I would appreciate, in view of the statement made by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, which appeared in the New York Times for Sunday, August 7th, if he would review the memoranda briefs compiled by Mr. Cullen covering a summary of the files of the Bureau of Investigation at Washington, as well as that of the files of the Bureau of Investigation at Boston. The latter summary, to all practical extent and purpose, is covered in the first summary. Mr. Farnum stated that he would be very glad to do so and I left with him copies of both of the Briefs which are attached hereto.

On Monday, August 8th, Mr. Farnum stated that he had personally reviewed these briefs; that he found nothing contained therein that in any way would have been of assistance to the Defense Counsel in proving the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti; and that he felt that the Department had if anything leaned backwards in its attitude in connection with certain matters growing out of this case; namely, the activities of certain members of the Sacco - Vanzetti Defense Committee who were avowed anarchists and whose activities very clearly fell within the purview of the Deportation provision in the Immigration law.

Mr. Farnum stated that he felt that the attitude of the Department in refusing access to its files had been entirely proper. as there was nothing contained therein that would be of assistance to either Sacco or Vanzetti in the trial of the case in Massachusetts.

Encl.

  
Director

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SUMMARY OF FILES RELATING TO

NICOLA SACCO  
and  
BARTOLOMEO VANNETTI.

1. INITIAL REPORTS FOR INITIAL ATTENTION OF THE BUREAU.

The name of Nicola Sacco appears upon a list which is presumed to be the mailing list of the Italian anarchistic publication "Cronaca Sovversiva", which appears to have been found about October, 1919.

The next mention we find of either of these men is in 61-4645. There appears a mailing list supposed to be of the subscribers to the radical paper "La Jacquerie", which was found on February 14, 1920 at Patterson, New Jersey, and which contains the name of Bartolomeo Vannetti, Sons Lane, Plymouth.

On May 14, 1920, G. E. Kellsbor, Division Superintendent, Boston, Mass., in a letter to the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation, 20-713, advised the Bureau that, in connection with many reports referring to the Italian paper, "Cronaca Sovversiva" and those prominently identified with it, it was thought advisable to inform the Bureau of the following incident which might have some bearing on the bomb explosions of June 2, 1919. It is thereupon stated in this letter that on December 4, 1919, at Bridgewater, Mass., some Italians attempted a daring holdup and on April 15, 1920, at South Braintree, Mass., a robbery and murder was committed and Bert. Vannetti "is now being held without bail in connection with the holdup of April 15th, while one Mike Sacco is being held in connection with the attempted holdup of December 4". It is further stated in this letter that the Massachusetts State Police inquired at the Boston office as to whether any information was had concerning these two men. The only thing the Boston office knew of them was that their names appeared to be upon the list of subscribers to "Cronaca Sovversiva".

In 20-713, there appears a special report of [REDACTED] Jenark, N. J., October 2, 1920, in which it is stated that Bartolomeo Vannetti is on trial for highway robbery in Plymouth (or possibly Boston). Information has been received indicating that this man is a member of the Galibani Contingent and that the Secretary of his committee is one A. Pelicani.

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John E. Hanrahan, Special Agent in Charge, Boston office, under date of October 11, 1920, 22-4356, advised the Bureau, in response to a request from it, that it appears that Vanzetti is not a citizen of the United States but it appears he took out first papers and never completed his naturalization. Mr. Hanrahan desired to be advised as to whether it was desirable to submit a brief on Vanzetti to the Department of Labor with a view to securing deportation warrant. This action appears to have been taken because of his conviction of crime and is outlined in the request of the Bureau of October 5, 1920, in 22-4356.

In reply to Mr. Hanrahan's letter of October 11th, as above mentioned, the Bureau advised him on October 19, 1920, 22-4356, that it should be ascertained whether or not Vanzetti would be within the purview of the Act of October 16, 1918, as well as that of May 5, 1917, by which provision is made for the deportation of an alien convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude before the completion of a five year period of residence in this country. On September 30, 1920, Agent [REDACTED] Boston office, made a report relative to Vanzetti, in which he furnishes information obtained from the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison relative to Vanzetti's history. b7c

## II. ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO TRIAL

### A. Cooperation with District Attorney.

It appears from an examination of the Bureau files that the only instance from which it might be inferred that cooperation was given the District Attorney in this case is referred to in a memorandum from the Boston office, 61-126-21. It seems that during the fall of 1920, at the request of the District Attorney, the Boston office wrote a letter to the New York office asking that it be ascertained whether any of the funds stolen at South Braintree found their way into the bank account of Carlo Tresca or the account of the Italian Workers' Defense League in the Bank of the United States. [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] There is nothing else shown in the files of the Bureau indicating that the Boston office cooperated with the District Attorney in the investigation, preparation or trial of this case.



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3. Flores Informant in Dedham Jail.

It should be noted here that shortly after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti in May, 1920, a group of persons, including several well known radicals, organized the "Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee", with headquarters at 32 Battery Street, Boston, Mass. The guiding genius of this organization appears to have been one Aldo Pelicani, who held the position of Treasurer. Pelicani at this time was associated in the publication of the radical journal "La Notizia", with offices at 32 Battery Street, Boston, Mass. The Secretary of this Committee appears to have been Frank E. Lopez, alias Jose Marineros, a well known anarchist. The work of this Committee consisted of collecting funds to be used for the defense and of conducting and organizing systems of propaganda throughout the United States and various countries of the world. This Committee published a paper entitled "La Agitazione". In addition, it published various pamphlets, circulars, and letters which were widely distributed, mainly through radical channels. Space does not permit the inclusion herein of the various articles and writings contained in these many publications, but it may be said that the files of the Department will establish beyond a doubt that a great number of the publications of this Committee were of a highly inflammatory and anarchistic nature. It seems that there was no hesitation on the part of this Committee to advocate any sort of a demonstration which would arouse those of radical opinions to believe that Sacco and Vanzetti were being persecuted for their activities in behalf of labor and in the interests of the workmen. It can further be said that this Committee encouraged direct action in the hope of obtaining a release of these two men through the intimidation of public officials.

It will be remembered that on September 16, 1920, an explosion took place in Wall Street, New York City, in which some thirty people were killed and various persons injured. An exhaustive investigation was conducted by the Department of Justice and every possible lead indicating the perpetrators of this outrage was developed. In connection with this crime, and in view of the propaganda of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, it was thought that this crime was in retaliation for the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was, therefore, thought that some of Sacco's friends and associates who visited him in the Dedham Jail might make some mention of this outrage or make some statement indicating the persons

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responsible therefor. It appears, therefore, that an informant was placed in the Dedham Jail with Sacco for the purpose of endeavoring to learn whether any of Sacco's friends or associates knew anything of the Wall Street bomb explosion. There is nothing in the files of the Department directly showing this, except that Agent William West of the Boston office described this. There appears in 202600-418-13, a letter, dated January 17, 1921, from Agent in Charge J. B. Hanrahan, Boston office, to the Bureau. This is a letter transmitting a carbon copy of a letter dated January 14, 1921, from Mr. Hanrahan to George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, New York City, in which Mr. Hanrahan sets forth a letter dated January 13, 1921, addressed to William J. West, Assistant Division Superintendent, Boston, Mass., and signed by William J. Callahan and Frederick E. Moore, Attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti. In their capacity of counsel for these two men, they state that they have been informed that at the instigation of Mr. West, or with his knowledge, one Domenick Carbonari was placed in the Dedham County Jail on November 4, 1920 with instructions "to act in the capacity of stool pigeon on the above named Nicola Sacco; that he was held there in that capacity upwards of a week". Those counsel thereupon proceeded to inquire as to the identity of Carbonari, his employment, his reason for being in the Dedham Jail; whether he was there at the instigation of Frederick G. Katzmann, District Attorney, or any of his assistants; whether he was placed there with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Katzmann. Mr. Callahan and Mr. Moore then say: "The real essence of the above questions can be boiled down to this issue: Who is Domenick Carbonari and who put him in the Dedham County Jail?" It appears that this letter was delivered to Mr. Hanrahan by a representative of Mr. Callahan and Mr. Moore. A written answer was demanded and Mr. Hanrahan informed the representative of the above counsel that a written answer could not be given as he deemed the request improper.

This is all the information in the Department files relative to this incident.

### III. COVERING TRIAL.

T. M. Paddy, Acting Division Superintendent, New York, in a letter, 202600-418-33, dated May 17, 1921, addressed to J. B. Hanrahan, Agent in Charge, Boston, stated that an Italian speaking Agent would be sent to Dedham, Mass., to be present during the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was further stated that an under-cover employee would possibly be at Dedham as a member of a committee representing some Italian radical organization. It appears that Agent [redacted] reported to Mr. b7c

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Barraban on May 30th for this assignment. This Agent attended court for the purpose of observing any radical activities or demonstrations. He was there without disclosing his identity to anyone. He reported June 2, 1921, 202600-418-38, that the trial of these defendants began May 31st; that there has been no demonstration around the Court House and no sympathizers of the defendants are seen there. He stated that it is not believed there will be any demonstration around the Court House. He made further investigation in the north and section of Boston but could learn nothing relative to a demonstration. ✓

Under date of June 3, 1921, Agent [redacted] reported in 202600-418-36, that no demonstration of any kind has occurred about the Court House nor have any suspicious strangers been seen about Dedham. "It is not believed any demonstration will be given until the case has been given to the jury and a verdict returned." Agent [redacted] reported June 12, 1921, 202600-418-38, that there have been no new developments in this case and that he has not seen any of the more prominent radicals. On June 6, 1921, Agent [redacted] again reported in 202600-418-39, that about midnight Thursday the jury to try the defendants was finally selected and the court adjourned until Monday, June 6, 1921, at which time the taking of testimony would be begun. On June 4, Agent [redacted] spent some time in the vicinity of the Dedham Jail where Sacco and Vanzetti were incarcerated, with a view to mixing in with some of the people calling to see the defendants to obtain such radical information as might be possible. He stated that there was an existing rumor that on Monday, when the trial opened, various labor organizations, civil liberties unions and prominent radical elements will have representatives present. On June 5, 1921, Agent [redacted] spent some time in the Italian section of the city, attempting to learn whether a demonstration would be had in the event the defendants were found guilty, and this report is 202600-418-40. In report dated June 8, 1921, 202600-418-42, Agent [redacted] stated that the trial opened Monday morning, June 6, 1921, that none of the defendants' friends had put in an appearance about the Court House and that Frederick Moore, defense counsel, remarked that all radicals had been told to keep away from the Court House as they might hurt the chances of the defendants for a fair and unbiased trial. This Agent reported June 8, 1921, 202600-418-43, that an Italian trying to get into the Court House at Dedham appeared to have something concealed beneath his coat. An examination was made by a city police officer and this Italian was found to have a bundle of about fifty copies of "La Agitazione",

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anarchist organ of the Committee for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. It appears that this man intended distributing these papers around the town of Dedham. On June 10, 1921, Agent [redacted] reported in 202500-418-44, that he learned from a reliable source that the defense has a staff of private detectives about Dedham to aid in the defense of their case. In 202500-418-47, report of this Agent, dated June 11, 1921, he stated that he talked with Policani of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and learned that large sums of money were being collected in Italy for the defense fund. Policani expressed himself to the effect that the United States Government was responsible for the present plight of these men. Agent [redacted] further stated that upon leaving the Court House, he was followed by one of the detectives employed by the defense. In Agent [redacted] report for June 13, 1921, 202500-418-48, he stated that in his opinion there will be no radical demonstration as the prosecution has presented a poor case against the defendants and all of the witnesses thus far called, with the exception of one, have identified Sacco as being at the scene of the crime, but the testimony was badly shaken by the cross examination of counsel for the defense. He further stated that a State Police officer, the body-guard for Judge Thayer, informed him that while at luncheon with the Judge and while discussing the case, the Judge remarked that he thought the case would last into July and that the prosecution has a weak case and that he did not think Sacco and Vanzetti would be convicted on the evidence thus far presented. Agent [redacted] further stated that while coming in on a train from Dedham, Captain Porter of the State Police, who had been called as a pistol expert by the prosecution, remarked confidentially to Inspector Caraguardo of the Boston Police and Agent that he could not understand why he was called by the prosecution because any testimony that he would give would be of no assistance to the State.

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Under date of June 15, 1921, 202500-418-50, E. H. Reddy, Acting Division Superintendent, New York, advised the Bureau that Agent [redacted] who was covering the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, had been directed to return to New York City, inasmuch as there did not appear to be any further need for his services in Boston at this time. It appears that on this occasion, Agent [redacted] was present at Dedham for the purpose of shadowing anyone whom Agent [redacted] deemed it advisable to investigate.

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## IV. ACTIVITIES AFTER TRIAL.

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## A. Meetings and Demonstrations.

After the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti on July 14, 1921, the activities of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee did not cease but it appears that they were increased in the work of propaganda and in raising funds. Demonstrations were held in many parts of the United States and in various foreign countries. If these demonstrations can not be laid at the door of this Defense Committee, certainly they can be traced directly to the result of the propaganda distributed and sponsored by this organization. As will be shown hereinafter, the form of publicity used by this group elicited the aid of many radical organizations and in some instances the support of organizations that may not be classed as radical.

The Bureau received many reports relative to demonstrations in behalf of these two men. Some of these reports are General Intelligence reports on the radical situation, while others treat of only the particular meeting or demonstration covered. It should be noted here that these matters were reported because of the radical tendencies and inclinations of most of the people sponsoring this form of activity. Space does not permit of a detailed resume of all the statements contained in these many reports but it may be said that protest meetings and demonstrations took place from one end of the country to the other and in many European and South American places. The reports mentioned herein cover only matters that transpired at these gatherings. In this connection it may be said that some of these reports contain references to radical and inflammatory publications distributed by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee under circumstances indicating cooperation on the part of this Committee with the distributor or publisher. In other instances, the report covers threats which from time to time have been made by those of anarchistic tendencies.

## V. COVERING COURT PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO TRIAL.

Agent W. J. West, Boston, in a report on General Intelligence, dated November 7, 1921, 61-121-3, advised the Bureau that a hearing on a Sacco-Vanzetti motion for a new trial was held November 5, 1921.

In a report dated January 3, 1922, on General Intelligence, Agent West of Boston, 61-121-11, stated that on December 24, 1921, Judge Webster Thayer overruled a motion for a new trial in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Fred H. Moore, Counsel for the

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defense, asserted that he was prepared to advance new evidence found since the verdict was rendered upon which the Judge would again be asked to rule. Six Italian anarchists were present at the hearing.

In order that preparations could be made for the control of radical demonstrations and the observance of possible acts of violence, it appears from the report of [redacted] Boston, November 30, 1921, 61-126-396, that District Attorney Frederick G. Katzmann says that he would advise the Boston Bureau office as to the disposition of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and as to the disposition of the various motions filed therein.

A report of Agent [redacted] March 15, 1923, 61-126-659, shows that at the request of District Attorney Williams of Norfolk County, Agent attended a hearing in the Sacco-Vanzetti case for the purpose of observing any radical activities. Of about one hundred and sixty persons present at the hearing, one hundred and twenty were Italians. A quantity of Sacco-Vanzetti literature was found in the Court House.

Agent [redacted] reported at Boston, October 10, 1923, in 61-126-671, that he attended a hearing on a motion for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti based on alleged new evidence. Affidavits were presented dealing with the testimony of fire-arms experts, and there were affidavits by two state witnesses to the effect that they gave untrue testimony at the trial. The State met these affidavits by contrary affidavits in which the witnesses stated the defense procured affidavits from them by duress and stating that their original testimony as given at the trial was true.

Again on November 16, 1923, Agent [redacted] reported at Boston in 61-126-672, that he attended a hearing on a motion for a new trial held on November 12, 1923, at which the only attending radicals of note appeared to be Aldo Pelicani and Frank R. Lopez.

[redacted] reported at Boston, September 30, 1924, in 61-126-678, that the Sacco-Vanzetti case was still pending in the Circuit Court of Norfolk County and that a report of the final disposition would be made. The case was closed at the Boston office.

Under date of January 28, 1927, J. A. Dowd, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-756, in which he inclosed press clippings relative to the argument of William G. Thompson, counsel for the defense, made on January 27, 1927, to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the appeal of these two

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men. This clipping is from the Boston Post of January 29, 1927, and it appears that in his argument Mr. Thompson charges the Federal Government with cooperating with the District Attorney in prosecuting these men and charges the Department of Justice with withholding evidence which would establish their innocence.

B1 Under date of [redacted] Mr. Dowd, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, in a [redacted] 61-126-748, advised the Bureau that the Massachusetts Supreme Court on this date overruled the exceptions of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In a letter dated April 6, 1927, Mr. Dowd of the Boston office, 61-126-748, forwarded clippings from the Boston Post of April 6, 1927, containing the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the Sacco-Vanzetti appeal and the editorial comment thereon.

VI. INVESTIGATIVE ACTION RELATIVE TO DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

On November 19, 1921, a letter was received from Charles Bancroft, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, 61-301-3, advising the Bureau that the Immigration officials at Boston were taking up with Washington the matter of the deportation of Frank R. Lopez. He was arrested about three years ago and was released on bond. In view of the denunciation of the officials of the United States in Europe it was thought his deportation was desirable.

Under date of December 1, 1921, in 61-30146, it was indicated that the Bureau of Immigration believed Frank R. Lopez's presence in the United States necessary as a witness in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. As there was then pending a motion for a new trial, it was deemed inadvisable to take any action against Lopez until the Sacco-Vanzetti case was concluded.

In the report of W. J. West, Boston, December 6, 1921, being 61-301-7, relative to Frank R. Lopez, alias Jose Mario Marinero, it was said that this man is the Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and in charge of Spanish propaganda. In 1918, while a member of "Grupo Proterridad", an anarchistic organization, he was arrested as an alien anarchist and proceedings for his deportation begun. He was released on a one-thousand-dollar bond and is still at large under this security. He is an associate of Aldo Folliani, and has taken part in speaking, writing and conducting agitation for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries. He devotes his entire time to the work of this committee.

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In 61-97-1, Agent [redacted] Boston, reported October 22, 1921, relative to Aldino Feliciani that he was Treasurer of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and Editor of the anarchistic sheet "La Agitazione", official organ of the Defense Committee.

At the same time John B. Murahan, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, requested the Bureau to advise him whether it was deemed advisable to institute deportation proceedings against Feliciani at this time or to await the conclusion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The thought was advanced that his arrest might be used to belater false claims that the Department was interested in seeing Sacco and Vanzetti convicted.

In 61-97-3, a letter dated October 28, 1921, addressed to the Agent in Charge at Boston, it is further stated that the Bureau desired that a report be prepared for presentation to the Department of State for possible use in deportation proceedings against Feliciani and that a vigorous effort be made to bring about the deportation of any alien who violates the anarchist deportation statute of October 6, 1918, amended June 6, 1920.

Under date of January 12, 1921, a report was made by Agent T. J. West of Boston, 61-97, relative to the anarchistic activities of Aldino Feliciani. His history was summarized and he was shown to have been the Editor of or connected with the following anarchistic organs: "La Question Sociale", "Le Metale" and "La Agitazione". He has at various times been associated with the publishing of other radical and anarchistic papers. There is also in this report an exposition of the record of Feliciani heard on the question of his possible deportation. He admitted he was an anarchist and an adherent of Luigi Galléani. He is Treasurer of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and has taken an active part in the work of this organization. Under this guise he has marshaled the Italian anarchists of this country and he conveys anarchistic propaganda to them as well as agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti. He received the attention of the Boston office in connection with the Wall Street Bomb explosion investigation. There was also set forth translations of letters received by Feliciani from anarchists discussing reactionary and radical matters, such as "that the Workers may overthrow the present American system and follow the example of Russia". Translations of articles from "La Agitazione" are quoted which clearly indicate his anarchistic opinions.

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On May 6, 1922, Agent W. J. West, Boston, Mass., 61-1235-22, outlined information relative to Carlo Tresca, anarchist, who has been active in the agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti in New York City and who also appears to have been close to Andrea Salceda.

Under date of May 6, 1922, Agent in Charge W. J. Brennan of New York forwarded to the Bureau a report made by Agent [redacted] 61-1235-24, in which it is stated that Carlo Tresca admitted being a fugitive from Justice in Italy.

Agent [redacted] reported at New York, November 22, 1921, in 61-126-356, that Morris Gebelow, alias Eugene Lyons, former Columbia student, is in charge of American and English literature for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. Lyons is the pen name under which Gebelow writes. He has written for liberal publications and is said to write well, speak several languages and to be a voracious reader. He was in New York last November and it was said that on the basis of his report two members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies spoke on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Agent [redacted] reported at Boston, Mass., November 30, 1921, in 61-126-321, that it was the opinion of local State officials at Norfolk County, Mass., that Alcino Policani, Frank R. Lopez and Police Gandarai should be deported. It was the unanimous opinion of the officials that these men are the fountainhead of all radical propaganda which has been broadcast throughout the United States relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Agent [redacted] reported at Boston, Mass., November 10, 1921, in 61-126-232, relative to certain members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee: Alcino Policani is a radical writer and publisher of radical journals; Frank R. Lopez, alias Jose Marinero, Spanish anarchist awaiting deportation, is in charge of all propaganda conducted in countries where Spanish or Portuguese is spoken. It is thought that the demonstrations against the American diplomatic authorities at Lisbon, Portugal; Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Lima, Peru, are the consequence of anarchistic propaganda conducted by Lopez's assistants in those countries. He is in correspondence with a number of people in various countries. Emilio Coda is a friend of Luigi Galleani and an anarchist. He is a friend of Vanzetti, was an agitator for the United Mine Workers and is used to obtain the assistance of members of this organization for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Arturo Galvani, who conducted a speaking tour in behalf of Sacco

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and Vanzetti, is a well known anarchist from Pittsburgh; Eugene Lyons is a radical writer and acts as press agent. Another member of the Committee, Alberto Rosco, is employed by "La Notizia" in which he writes articles and items in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. He also was a witness for these men at the trial.

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VI. INVESTIGATIVE ACTION WHICH MIGHT BE CONSIDERED AS DEALING WITH THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

In addition to the letter above mentioned relative to furnishing a transcript of the bank account of the Italian Workers' Defense League, the file reflects that certain other investigative action was conducted by this Bureau which might be construed as relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti prosecution by those interested in establishing the charge that the Department of Justice was active in this behalf. It should be borne in mind, however, that Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted in the State Court of Massachusetts on July 14, 1921. The action referred to in this section will be seen to have taken place subsequent to this date.

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A. [redacted] b7c  
 In the report of [redacted] Boston, Mass., dated December 6, 1921, 61-126-434, it is stated that on information submitted by Agent [redacted] that [redacted] had certain information of value in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case. Agent went to [redacted] Boston, and interviewed [redacted] who stated that [redacted] had been brought back from Canada on a charge of stealing an automobile owned by Judge Webster Thayer of Dedham, Mass. Through [redacted] Agent had [redacted] questioned in regard to the possibility of his having driven the car containing the men whom his wife alleged, he had told her, had shot the paymaster and guard at South Braintree, Mass. He denied this, and stated that even though he had driven this car, it would have been foolish for him to tell his wife or anyone else. Agent, with [redacted] interviewed [redacted] at her home and she stated that her husband, [redacted] had stated to her that the police were way off on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and that he drove the car which contained the men whom he claimed had shot the paymaster and guard at South Braintree, Mass. Interviews made at [redacted] developed that [redacted] had made similar statements to [redacted] on Saturday morning, December 3rd, but [redacted] believes her to be unreliable and places little credence in her story. Upon questioning [redacted] very closely, she was unable to furnish any corroborative evidence in regard to her statements, but did state that her husband was capable of doing what he claimed to have done."

It further appears from a report of Agent [redacted] Boston, December 14, 1921, being 61-126-476, that "continuing this matter from December 6, 1921, Agent talked with [redacted] who stated that he did not think that there was any further need of investigating into the statements of [redacted] as made in report of the 6th instant, because she was so unreliable". It should be noted in this instance that if [redacted] had stolen a car in Massachusetts and transported it to Canada in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, the Bureau Agents were duty bound to make a thorough investigation into this matter and, if any violation of any other law was discovered in the course of such inquiry, the fact that it was exhibited to the proper authorities should not be a proper basis of criticism.

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(B) Atlanta Penitentiary Investigation.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In the report of [redacted] New York, January 30, 1922, relative to one [redacted] 61-617-223, it is said that informant was told by [redacted] that he went to Atlanta, Ga. for Fred Moore, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, and had interviewed some witnesses there, that Moore wanted him to go out of town again to dig up some information for the defense but he had not decided so to do.

On June 26, 1922, a report was made by [redacted] Boston, Mass., being 61-126-620. It appears that the reporter talked to [redacted] who appears to have been active in the work of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. During the course of this conversation [redacted] is reported to have said that the lawyers for the defense of these men are devoting all of their energy to the unearthing of the real perpetrators of this crime and already have a clue confined in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta who has partly admitted being connected with the crime. He also said that one hundred or more detectives are working on the crime and up to the present time one hundred thousand dollars have been spent by the defense. He is further reported to have said that if the Government carried out the death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti "about half a score of legations go up". He further stated, "the innocent will suffer for the guilty ones".

On July 13, 1922, Agent [redacted] reported from New York City in 61-126-621, that during April of 1922 while he was in Atlanta, Ga., on official business, in a conversation with Mr. J. E. Dyche, Warden of the Federal Penitentiary in that city, Mr. Dyche mentioned the fact that a Mr. Fred Moore, representing himself to be an attorney from Massachusetts had recently called at the penitentiary and interviewed two inmates by the names of Jacob (Jake) Lahan and Paul Martini. Moore's purpose in calling there, according to Mr. Dyche, was in reference to a communication he had received from these inmates "that knew all about the South Braintree murders" for which Sacco and Vanzetti had been convicted, that these men were not guilty and that they were willing to make a complete confession. Accordingly, Moore came to Atlanta and interviewed these two prisoners in the Warden's office. Mr. Dyche paid little attention to the conversation which took place between the lawyer and these two inmates, though he was present during part of the interview. He noticed Moore making copious notes and at the end of the interview present a statement to the inmates for their signature. Mr. Dyche informed the prisoners that they did not have to sign any

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statement if they did not care to and it appears that no statement was signed. During the month of May, according to [redacted] report, occasion presented itself to have Luban and Martini brought to the office of the U. S. Attorney at Atlanta, together with many of the prisoners to be questioned on a matter of interest to the Department. [redacted] questioned Martini about the visit of Mr. Moore and [redacted] said, "Why you don't know anything about that case do you?" With a significant smile Martini answered, "Well, we can get ten thousand dollars for a statement." Martini stated to [redacted] that Moore told him he was willing to pay for their statements. [redacted] stated that both Luban and Martini are unreliable and there is no question in his mind that neither of them know anything about the South Brantree murders but are merely trying to "cash in" on the ten thousand dollars mentioned. Both of these men have served several terms in various penitentiaries and at present are serving twelve-year sentences for violation of the postal laws. Luban is especially noted as a perjurer in connection with the Rosenthal murder, also with the Sulzer impeachment in New York, having testified in both cases, as it was proved, falsely.

b7c

From the report of Agent [redacted] Atlanta, Ga., dated October 2, 1922, being 61-120-628, it appears that, referring to the foregoing report of Agent [redacted] dated July 13, 1922, that [redacted] interviewed Jacob Luban and Paul Martini at the County Jail, Athens, Ga., both being present, but most of the talking, however, being done by Luban. According to [redacted] the following information was given to him: About April 16th to 20th, a young man, whose name was [redacted] came to the Atlanta Penitentiary where these men at the time were confined and told them that it was to the interest of the State Department to see that Sacco and Vanzetti were freed; that there was a certain big lawyer who, if they, Martini and Luban, would help them in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, would have them out of the penitentiary in the next six or seven weeks. All that [redacted] wished them to do was to talk with Fred Moore, a lawyer, who wanted to see them. It appears that the next day Moore had a private interview with them and stated that a man named [redacted] had told him that [redacted] had been forced by the Pinkerton Detective Agency to testify falsely against Luban and that he, Moore, had brought [redacted] to Atlanta and would have [redacted] confess to his false testimony against Luban if Luban would help them out in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Luban stated that he knew nothing of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and Moore asked him if he would like to have [redacted] admit to having sworn to a lie on Luban and if

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necessary to put it in writing; that [redacted] was bought over by Moore and stated that Pinkertons had said that they could send him up for twenty years if he did not testify against Luban. Inasmuch as Pinkertons paid him a big reward and for the upkeep of his family, [redacted] stated he testified falsely against Luban and informed Luban that "Here, Jake, is an opportunity for you and Martini to get out"; that the State Department wanted to get Sacco and Vanzetti out of jail because they were having a lot of trouble with the ones with the Italian Government". When Luban stated he knew not how he could help them, [redacted] he quoted as having said, "That is what I want to explain to you. It is like this: Martini and Sacco look alike; so much so that you can't tell one from the other, and if Martini will make an affidavit to the facts that he was the one that attempted the holdup in Bridgewater, Mass., that Moore would file a motion for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti on the grounds of Martini's confession, which would turn Sacco and Vanzetti out of jail. Luban asked Moore and [redacted] what they would do with Martini after they confessed to the murders and Moore said, "The Attorney General of Massachusetts is so anxious to dispose of this matter in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti that he would not bother with Martini, and the State Department would be so delighted to dispose of the controversy with the Italian Government that they would give Martini consideration as well as Luban." Luban stated that he agreed to do what they wished him to do with the intention of informing Mr. Burns, Director of the Bureau at that time, as he knew Mr. Burns would be interested in the matter. He also stated that he had written Mr. Burns with reference to this incident. Luban said that [redacted] then called Moore over to where they were talking and said, "Mr. Moore, everything is all right; they agreed to do as we planned it out". Moore then said, "Well, boys, I understand you are regular fellows and can be trusted". Moore then explained exactly what he asked Martini to testify to; that Martini was to admit that he attempted the holdup at Bridgewater with [redacted] and [redacted] alias [redacted] both of whom are now in the Massachusetts State Prison. Moore stated that he had seen those two men and that they had agreed to testify as he had asked Martini to do if Martini would agree to do so. Martini told Moore that he had never been in Bridgewater in his life and knew nothing about the term and that Moore told him he would bring a map of Bridgewater the next day and show him everything, which he did. He explained to him exactly where, on the map, the holdup was staged; that it was one mile from the shoe

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factory and that the money taken in the holdup was the weekly pay-roll of this shoe factory. He then told Martini that the other two men were in the State Prison at Charleston, Mass., and would not testify unless Martini sent a note by Moore telling them that he, Martini, would testify as they had requested. Luban stated that Martini would not agree to do this, but that he finally got him to do it and wrote up a document in the form of a confession and that Luban and Garden Dyche witnessed it; that Moore came to the penitentiary the next day and advised them that he would have it arranged to have Martini and Luban brought to Massachusetts as soon as the new trial was granted; that he would have the other two men take the stand first, after which Martini would be called to the stand and would be asked concerning this holdup; that Martini would not have to admit on the stand that he had taken part in the holdup because he would see to it that Martini had a good lawyer who would stop Martini from answering questions on the ground of incriminating himself, and that Martini refusing to answer the questions would lead the court and jury to think he was guilty and did not commit himself. Moore wanted Luban to come along to testify that Martini left New York for Bridgewater the day before the holdup took place; that Moore then talked about the murder at South Braintree. He wanted Martini to say that he with two New York gun-men, who are now dead, committed the South Braintree murder; that Martini and Luban demurred to this and Moore finally said the confession at Bridgewater would be enough, because if they were turned loose on the highway robbery charge that the murder charge would probably fall also. Moore told Martini he would pay each of these men five thousand dollars when they reached Charleston, Mass., and would give them five thousand dollars more when Martini left the witness stand. He stated that while Attorney General Allen of Massachusetts knew all about this proposition but he would be glad to get the Sacco-Vanzetti case disposed of in this way. [redacted] told them that he would go to Europe when this was over so that he could not be prosecuted for perjury and that if Martini and Luban were not out of the penitentiary in six weeks he would shoot himself; that Moore told them that if they were not out of the penitentiary by July he would send [redacted] back to see them. Luban also stated that in January, 1922, one [redacted] of New York came to the penitentiary to see Luban, he being the representative of some organization, as near as Luban could recall, the American Union of the World, and he stated his purpose in coming to see Martini was [redacted] b7c

Martini saw the closeness of the resemblance between Martini and Sacco.

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Under date of September 30, 1922, Jacob Luban wrote a letter to the then Director, Mr. Burns, 61-126-632, in which Luban told Mr. Burns of his conversation with Fred Moore, which stated that he did not intend to go through with the deal and only wanted to get all the information he could from Mr. Moore.

On November 28, 1922, 61-126-632, Director Burns forwarded a letter to Lawrence Letherman, then Agent in Charge, Boston, Mass., in which he recited the salient facts relative to the matters outlined by Jacob Luban to [REDACTED] b7c. [REDACTED] b7c  
Further outlining this incident, Mr. Letherman was requested to communicate with the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts and advise him of this matter.

Under date of December 12, 1922, 61-126-638, the Boston office acknowledged receipt of the foregoing letter and informed the Director that the Attorney General of Massachusetts had been given the information relative to the Luban-Martini incident and that he expressed the thought that he might visit Washington in the near future for a conference with the Director in reference to this matter. The information was also conveyed to the Assistant District Attorney of Norfolk County who was handling the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

On December 8, 1922, the Director by a letter, 61-126-637, addressed to Mr. Lewis J. Haley, Agent in Charge of the Atlanta Office, introduced Mr. Albert Hurwitz, Assistant Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts, who had been instructed to interview Luban and Martini for the purpose of obtaining any additional information in their possession relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Mr. Haley was requested to have an Agent of his office facilitate Mr. Hurwitz's mission and to take up with the U. S. Attorney at Atlanta the matter of according to Mr. Hurwitz the privilege of interviewing Luban and Martini.

Under date of March 9, 1923, Lawrence Letherman, then Agent in Charge of the Boston office, wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-657, in which he inclosed copies of affidavits taken by Mr. Albert Hurwitz, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, from Luban and Martini on December 14, 1922, relative to their conversation with Fred Moore concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

#### VIII. THE DEATH FOR EIGHTY FIVE

On July 1, 1926, one Fred G. Tognard, formerly a Special Agent of the Department of Justice attached to the Boston office of the Bureau, made an affidavit for the use of William G. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti. Among other

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the other Agents in Boston, he believed, not only that these men had violated the Selective Service laws and regulations and evaded the draft, but that they were anarchists and ought to have been deported. He stated that by calling these men anarchists he did not mean that they were inclined to violence, nor does he understand all the different meanings that different people attached to the word "anarchist". He appeared to mean, however, that they did not believe in organized government or in private property. He stated, however, that he is thoroughly convinced, and always has been, and he believes it has always been the opinion of such Boston Agents of the Department of Justice as had any knowledge on the subject, that these men had nothing at all to do with the South Braintree murders and that their conviction was the result of the cooperation between the Boston Agents of the Department of Justice and the District Attorney. It was the general opinion of the Boston Agents of the Department of Justice, having knowledge of the affair, that the South Braintree crime was committed by a gang of professional highwaymen.

On July 8, 1926, Laurence Lothman, at one time Agent in Charge of the Boston office of this Department, made an affidavit for the use of William G. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti in which he stated that he was in the Federal service for thirty-six years, first in the railway mail service for nine years, then as post office inspector for twenty-five years, then three years as local agent of the Department of Justice in Boston, in charge of the Bureau of Investigation. He stated he began the last named duties in September, 1921. Lothman states that while he was a post office inspector, he cooperated to a considerable extent with the Agents of the Department of Justice in Boston in matters of joint concern, including the Sacco-Vanzetti case. He says he knows that Mr. West of the Boston office cooperated with Mr. Lothman, the District Attorney, during the trial of the case and later with Mr. Williams. He further said that before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mr. West had a number of so-called undercover men assigned to the case. He stated that he knows that by an arrangement with the Department of Justice one Carbone was placed in a cell next to the cell of Sacco for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he could obtain from Sacco, after winning his confidence. Nothing, however, was obtained in that way. Lothman stated that the Department of Justice in Boston was anxious to get sufficient evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti to

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deport them, but never succeeded in getting the kind and amount of evidence required for that purpose. It was the opinion of the Department of Justice Agents at Boston that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of them and that it was the general opinion of such Agents in Boston as had any actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that, although they were anarchists and agitators, Sacco and Vanzetti were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree case. It is stated by Lotherman in his affidavit that the letters and documents on file in the Boston office would throw a great deal of light upon the preparation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and trial and upon the real opinion of the Boston office of the Department of Justice as to the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti of the particular crime with which they were charged.

Apparently, acting upon the information contained in Weyand's affidavit, and perhaps with the information set forth in Lotherman's affidavit in mind, Mr. William G. Thompson of the Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, under date of July 3, 1926, wrote a letter to the Attorney General in which he inquired whether Mr. William J. West, Special Agent of the Department at Boston, might be permitted to talk with him concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case and to show him whatever documents and correspondence then on file in the Boston office dealing with the investigations made by the Department agents before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which occurred in June and July of 1921. Mr. Thompson further stated that on July 1st, he took an affidavit from Fred J. Weyand, former Special Agent. He stated that this affidavit tends to indicate a close cooperation between Department of Justice Agents and the State District Attorney in this prosecution and that there was considerable doubt in the minds of some Agents of the Department as to whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of murder. It is said that Weyand refers in his affidavit to correspondence and reports, the original and duplicates of which are still on file in the Boston office. Mr. Thompson stated it would be of great assistance to him in establishing what he believed to be the truth in this matter if he might have access to the Boston files. He then proceeded to state that a motion for a new trial has been filed, based upon the confession of one Celestino F. Medeiros, made in November, 1925, to the effect that he and his associates and not Sacco and Vanzetti are the men who committed those murders. Apparently one Weeks, an associate of Medeiros,

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mde an affidavit stating that Medeiros several times told him about the South Braintree crime and implicated therein members of the so-called "Marcelli Gang" of Providence. Mr. Thompson says that his study of the testimony and of the affidavits obtained by himself and associates has led him to believe that these two men, although being radicals and possible subjects for deportation under existing laws, had nothing to do with the South Braintree murders.

In this connection it may be well to advert to a letter from J. A. Dowd, addressed to the Director, while Mr. Dowd was at the Boston office, dated July 8, 1926, being 61-126-700. In this letter Mr. Dowd said that the letter of Mr. William G. Thompson, dated July 3, 1926, making a request for the Boston files, was submitted by him to the U. S. Attorney, Harold Williams, and the advisability of granting this request was discussed. Mr. Williams was of the opinion that after reading a report submitted to him by Agent West of the actions of the Boston office, that in the absence of a request for some specific report, it would not be advisable for Mr. Thompson to examine the great amount of reports in the Boston office because of the fact that they are confidential and could not furnish anything in the nature of new evidence. Mr. Dowd then proceeded to inform the Director that Agent West was approached by an associate of Mr. Thompson relative to this case and that former Agent in Charge John B. Connelley of the Boston office received a letter from Mr. Thompson stating that Heynck had made an affidavit and Mr. Thompson desired him to call upon him. Since then Mr. Thompson has wanted to know the address of Hollcher, who was formerly in charge of the Boston office. Mr. Dowd comments upon the facts stated in Mr. Thompson's letters and the logical inferences therefrom and shows that the facts suggested by Mr. Thompson can not possibly be true.

On July 12, 1926, the Director forwarded a memorandum to the Attorney General, attaching to it the communication from Mr. Dowd, dated July 8th, for the consideration of the Attorney General is reference to Mr. Thompson's letter of July 3, 1926. This memorandum bore a notation in the handwriting of the Director as follows: "7-12-26. Upon instruction of Attorney General acts. Dowd and West were instructed to see Mr. Thompson. J.E.P."

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Under date of [redacted] [redacted] was received from Mr. Dowd of the Boston office referring to the Sacco-Vanzetti matter. He stated therein that "attempting to carry out your instructions I telephoned Thompson's office to let him know that East and myself were prepared to confer with him concerning subject matter and to arrange appointment. He inquired if I had been instructed by the Attorney General to turn over to him the files of this office. I stated I had no such instructions, but was prepared to call on him with East and discuss the matter. He immediately became angry stating he did not want to see me or East or talk with either unless prepared to turn over files. Stated he had granted sufficient time and would place matter before court. Stated did not want to talk with East unless prepared to tell truth and that he had affidavit showing number of Agents who had worked on case and number who covered trial and that our files were full of information and that we had placed spies in the jail. He interspersed his remarks with considerable profanity and angry words and asked if I thought I could railroad people to jail and kill them because they were anarchists. I inquired if he would specify what he wanted in files and he responded we best I can recall him saying 'Specify nothing. I want every damn thing in your files and you better telephone Washington without delay. pronto.'"

Under date of July 12, 1936, the Director forwarded a memorandum to the Attorney General in which he advised him that in accordance with their understanding he called the Agent in Charge of the Boston office by long-distance telephone and instructed him immediately to communicate with Mr. Thompson and to confer with Mr. Thompson relative to the request for information in the Boston files. It was impressed upon Mr. Dowd that it was the desire of the Director and of the Attorney General that the matter be handled courteously and with full consideration for Mr. Thompson. Mr. Dowd then advised the Attorney General that Mr. Dowd had called him on long-distance telephone informing him that Mr. Thompson refused to talk with Mr. Dowd relative to this matter and was very abusive. Mr. Dowd was requested by the Director to wire the details of this matter.

Under date of July 17, 1936, Mr. Dowd, in a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-703, transmitted copies of aforesaid affidavits of Fred J. Tugend and Lawrence Nathan. In this regard Mr. Dowd comments upon these affidavits and shows they are entirely false.

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Under date of July 20, 1926, Mr. Dowd wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-703, in which he advised that Assistant District Attorney Ranney of Norfolk County, Mass., asked him if he would permit Mr. Thompson to come to the Boston office and submit such questions to Mr. West as he desired in Mr. Ranney's presence. Mr. Dowd suggested that Mr. Ranney take this matter up with the Director or the Attorney General and obtain permission for such action.

It may be interesting in this connection to note that according to a letter dated April 4, 1927, 61-126-702, from Mr. Dowd of the Boston office to the Director, the advice is given that Mr. William O. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, talked with a former employee (identity undisclosed) and admitted having discovered that some of the statements in Letherman's affidavit were untrue. This former employee told Thompson that Letherman and Wyand were unreliable and had been discharged from the service. Mr. Thompson is quoted as having said that he was interested in knowing what transpired between the Director and the Attorney General relative to his access to the files of the Bureau. He expressed the opinion that Judge Harold P. Williams, formerly U. S. Attorney and District Attorney for Norfolk County, had some hand in "suppressing the papers". He stated that he hoped to have a congressional investigation of the matter and had interested Senators Walsh and Wheeler of Montana.

#### IX. FOREIGN ACTIVITIES.

The Bureau has been in receipt of numerous reports from various foreign countries relative to the propaganda and demonstrations in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The propaganda has taken different complexions, ranging from mild letters of protest to highly inflammatory writings and anarchistic publications, while the demonstrations have consisted in various acts from peaceful meetings to the bombing of the United States Embassy in Paris in October of 1921. At different consulates and embassies, threats have been received indicating violent action would be taken in the event of the execution of these convicted men.

In connection with the bombing of the residence of Ambassador Herriox in Paris in October, 1921, it is interesting to note that the State Department received a communication from Ambassador Herriox, dated October 12, 1921, relative to the French Communist agitation on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. A copy of this letter appears in Bureau file 61-126-special section, and it includes a

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copy of a translation of a resolution sponsored by the Communist group of the District of Paris, as passed at a meeting of the Secretaries of the Committee for Action. Among other things it is stated in this resolution: "The Committee for Action of the ~~ILP~~, considering that only direct and clear revolutionary action can save the Italian libertarians, Sacco and Vanzetti, from the death penalty, to which they have been condemned, decides, together with all the revolutionary groups of the Capital, to organize promptly a monster demonstration of Parisian working men in front of the American Embassy, in addition to the entire campaign of action which is necessary by means of tracts, placards and meetings. These demonstrations will also take place in all ports where there are American legations or consulates in order to bring the American potentate and President Harding to capitulation."

It was shortly after this that the American Embassy at Paris was bombed by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

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# SACCO PROTEST MEET CALLED

**Reluctant on Watch for Possible  
Bomb Plots During Sacco-  
Vanzetti Furore.**

Thousands bearing national an-  
nouncements celebrating the public in public  
Tuesday evening at the Poli-  
Square in a mass meeting in honor  
of Sacco and Vanzetti were present  
to Monday through in downtown  
Cambridge.

The speakers carried a printed  
message that "numerous speakers  
will address you on what to do if  
Sacco and Vanzetti."

Other excerpts from the meeting

## Police Guard Executioner

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—(By  
N. A. P.)—A special police  
guard has been posted  
about the home of Robert  
Elliot of Richmond Hill,  
Queens, the executioner who  
will throw the switch that will  
send Sacco and Vanzetti to  
their death in the electric  
chair at Boston.

With a high-powered rifle  
and a double-barreled shotgun  
at his side, Elliot rested at his  
home with his family on the  
eve of the execution, calmly  
reading newspapers and  
smoking his pipe.

Elliot is executioner for four

## INFORMATION CONT

THIS IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/12 BY 2

Police Inspector George Malow  
announced that no attempt will  
be made by police to stop the sched-  
uled meeting as long as those in  
attendance maintained order.

Meanwhile the federal build-  
ing and the new union station were  
being guarded by city detectives. Two  
day earlier possible attempts  
Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers  
broke the structures.

The guard will remain on duty  
and be increased if necessary,  
long as there is any local agitation  
over the famous murder case. In-  
spective Chief Cody declared Tu-  
day.

**Marines on Guard.**

At the postoffice the detectives  
were being assisted in scrutinizing  
all persons entering the building  
the regular building custodian  
while United States marines,  
though not specifically ordered

to be in the guard, were ma-  
nifesting "keep them out"

hostilities at

# **STRIKE!!**

## **SACCO and VANZETTI Are going to the Electric Chair**

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and Judge Thayer  
are sending two men to death

Fuller and Thayer are acting as TOOLS of the BANKERS  
and MANUFACTURERS of Massachusetts

The BANKERS and MANUFACTURERS want the blood of these  
because they fought for the WORKING CLASS

The WORKING CLASS must stand by Sacco and Vanzetti

If these two men die, no worker will be safe

in the United States

**WE MUST SAVE SACCO and VANZETTI**

Only one thing will save them—and that is a

### **Strike of the Workers**

All over the world, the workers are protesting and demonstrating  
against the shameful force they call "Justice"

All over the world, the workers are stopping work to force  
the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

**Workers of Cleveland!**

**Show your Solidarity!**

**Stand by your Class!**

**Lay down Tools!**

**Leave the Shops!**

**Stay away from Work!**

# **STRIKE!!**

## **Wednesday, August 10**

Bring out every worker in the Shops and Factories

**Strike!**

**Demonstrate!**

**Protest!**

**For Sacco and Vanzetti**

**COME TO**

## **Public Square, Wednesday, August 10**

**Meeting from 12 Noon to 11 P.M.**

Endorsed by: International Labor Defense; Cleveland Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee; Workers Communist Party; Young Workers Communist League and many Local Trade Unions; Federal Societies and other organizations.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07/12/01 BY 60322



EXTRA

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# GOVERNOR FINDS SACCO AND VANZETTI "GUILTY"

Between Clemency in Prisoners—Says They Had a Fair Trial and Finds No Prejudice Shown on Part of Judge Thayer—Believes Vanzetti Was Guilty of Bridgewater Holding, Also—Says Presidents Lowell and Stratton and Judge Grant Agree With Him on Guilt of Condemned Men

Praises Jury, Says New Trial Properly Refused by Judge Thayer

Thinks Madeiros, Can-

GIVES UP LIFE TO SAVE GIRL







**Boston Sunday Post**

**EXTRA**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1927. SIX CENTS. SEVEN CENTS.

# COMMITTEE TELLS REASONS FOR RULING SAGGO-VANZETTI GUILTY

Gives Out Text of Report. Men—Evidence of Bombers Found on Them—Men Considered Most Important—Accepts Theory That Fatal Bullet Came From Saggo's Pistol—Discredits Alibis of Two Men—Raps Judge Thayer for Loose Talkings, but Says He Was Fair at Trial as Far as They Can Find.

## DEATH TAKES LEONARD WOOD

General of Philippines Succumbs at Boston Hospital. Fed. Officers Operation for Tumor.

IN TEARS OVER LOSS OF HOME Lady Dances by Ave.



Believes Jury Honest and Conscientious and Not Under Thumb of Judge

Finds Some Lying in Case—Discredits Madeiros' Story as Incredible

NOT RECALLED

Men—Raps Judge Thayer

NO APPROVED



ONLY 12 DAYS LEFT TO AVIGT IN  
**SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!**  
**LABOR MUST ACT!**



# THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL  
 EDITION

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1927. PRICE 10 CENTS. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. Vol. 1, No. 10.

**CHARGE AND U. S. JUDGES CONSIDER**

**INTER ALIUM CHARGE**

**CHARGE AND U. S. JUDGES CONSIDER**

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## Follow the Spies Thousand

The following is a list of the names of the spies who are being followed by the government. The list is being published for the first time. The names are: [List of names]

## TRACTION WORKERS MAY STRIKE TEL. COMPANY DENIES RIGHT TO UNION

Questioned Union Right to Union

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the telephone company has the right to a union. This decision is being challenged by the telephone workers' union.

The union is arguing that the telephone company is not a public utility and therefore does not have the right to a union.

The board's decision is based on the fact that the telephone company is a public utility and therefore has the right to a union.

The union is planning to appeal the board's decision to the federal court.

The union is also planning to strike if the board's decision is upheld.

The union is asking the board to reverse its decision.

The union is also asking the board to order the telephone company to recognize the union.

The union is also asking the board to order the telephone company to bargain with the union.

The union is also asking the board to order the telephone company to pay back wages to the union members.

The union is also asking the board to order the telephone company to pay damages to the union members.

The union is also asking the board to order the telephone company to pay costs to the union members.

The union is also asking the board to order the telephone company to pay attorney fees to the union members.

The union is also asking the board to order the telephone company to pay interest to the union members.

The union is also asking the board to order the telephone company to pay penalties to the union members.

## DIETRICH TO COME HERE TO AND IN FIVE HOURS VANZETTI

DATE: MAY 12, 1927

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

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# Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

## WORKER

NATIONAL  
EDITION

N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

AUGUST 8, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER  
PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 8 Cents

# Sacco-Vanzetti Day Growing

## RIKE!

### Sacco and Vanzetti

Throughout the country realizing that their  
Sacco and Vanzetti, preparations for  
strike tomorrow are moving rapidly ahead.

#### COMMUNIST PARTY CALL

a nation-wide strike the Workers (Communist  
Party) says:

the labor organizations of America to set  
at 9, for strikes and for demonstrations  
plant buildings and in central places,  
might of the labor movement can save  
them.

the blood of these two innocent workers  
beinge to an attack upon the American

#### COMMITTEE CALL

the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Commit-

Sacco  
y over  
y can

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/92 BY SP-1/MS  
Meeting

## PUSH PLANS TO "DOWN TOOLS!" TUESDAY IN SPITE OF BOMB SCARES, POLICE ATTACKS, OFFICIAL INACTION

### Workers Rush Demands Upon the Heads of the American Federation of Labor

#### THE FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

1.—Sentiment for national strike on Tuesday to save Sacco  
and Vanzetti growing; Workers (Communist) Party, Socialist  
Party, Industrial Workers of the World, International Labor De-  
fense and numerous other organizations urge strike.

2.—Strike voted by representatives of 186 organizations at  
Philadelphia meeting.

3.—Police in numerous cities attack demonstrations in ef-  
fort to smash strike; break up monster meeting on Boston Com-  
mons, in Binghampton; raid Workers (Communist) Party head-  
quarters in Los Angeles.

4.—Judge Thayer, agent of Massachusetts industrial autocr-  
acy, who sentenced the two workers to the chair will hear ap-  
peal for new trial today.

5.—International protest spreads; Paris police bar parade;  
American Anti-American boycott in Mexico.

6.—Conference of various seamen's organizations Saturday  
evening votes 24-hour strike beginning Monday night.

Telegrams were last night pouring into the headquarters of  
the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., demand-  
ing that it take a leading part in the strike action, Tuesday, Au-  
gust 9 (tomorrow), to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

At the same time an increasing pressure was being brought  
to bear upon local and state off. of the A. F. of L. in all sec-

# COUNCIL CALLS SACCO MEETING

## Arranges Huge Protest Gathering for Plaza

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—By a two to one vote last night the Los Angeles Central Labor Council called for a mass demonstration of all workers in Los Angeles Tuesday, at 6 p. m., at the Plaza Square to protest Sacco-Vanzetti sentence.

The council also sent a wire of protest to Governor Fuller.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has elected Candidate Wright of the carpenters' union as delegate to the state federation of labor convention on September 19. Wright was opposed by two reactionary candidates. Cigar-makers' Local 225 has also elected two progressive delegates to the same.

## American Legion Votes to Panhandle Public

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—After a sharp fight on the convention floor, the State American Legion, in session here voted this afternoon to change the constitution governing the veterans mountain camp at Tupper Lake so as to permit public solicitation of funds for the camp.

The demand for being in a better world of mass meetings and demonstrations over the past, as well as by resolutions adopted by local unions.

These 124 organizations of workers, including many trade unions, represented by nearly 500 delegates meeting in Philadelphia, unanimously ordered telegrams sent to President William Groves, of the A. F. of L., and to James Murray, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. It also provided that a delegation take up with local labor officials the development of the strike movement.

## A. F. OF L. OFFICIALDOM SILENT.

Up to a late hour last night no announcement had come from the A. F. of L. officialdom as to what action would be taken. Local officials, in different sections of the country, continued to use the capitalist press to declare they would oppose the strike. This, however, did not seem to discourage the rank and file of labor.

Instead of intimidating the workers, and holding back the strike movement, the efforts of the police to break up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, especially the one held Sunday, on Boston Commons, only strengthens it and gives it greater impetus. The workers also have refused to give one inch as a result of the numerous bomb scares and outrages in New York City and elsewhere.

## 186 Organizations In Sacco, Vanzetti Strike Philadelphia Unite To Decided On For Tues. Strike On Tuesday 9th By Waterbury Workers

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 7.—The strike wave here, demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, is rising. It is expected that Philadelphia will show an excellent response, Tuesday, to the call for a half-day

(Continued on Page Two)

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)  
WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 7.—All the workers of Waterbury will lay down their tools for two hours this Tuesday, August 9, in protest against Governor's decision to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. It was de-

(Continued on Page Two)

# Sacco's and Vanzetti's Bravest Champion

WITHOUT The DAILY WORKER, Sacco and Vanzetti are left practically helpless to the mercies of the capitalist press, to the mercies of those who have the highest praise for Governor Fuller's brutal decision to send these two innocent workmen to the electric chair. While the capitalist press is seeking to poison the minds of the people with stories of bomb explosions, specially concocted for the occasion, The DAILY WORKER is carrying on a vigorous fight to free these men.

Should the attempt of the reactionaries to crush The DAILY WORKER succeed, because of the fact that not enough money was raised for the defense of the paper, it would be a stunning blow to the campaign for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Therefore we must renew our efforts to build the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, and protect the paper from the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, the enemies of labor, who seek to destroy it.

# L NOT DIE! ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10 LABOR MUST ACT!

# Attractive Offers!

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These valuable premiums, worth \$2.50 each, can be secured FREE with every annual subscription to **THE DAILY WORKER** or through payment of only \$1.25 with 20 Coupons clipped from the Newsstand Edition on 20 different days.



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by Samuel Hopkins Adams

offer  
No. 2

# Philadelphia Prepares

## 186 LABOR GROUPS UNITE FOR DRIVE IN QUAKER CITY

Call on A. F. of L. Heads  
to Join in Struggle

(Continued from Page One)  
walkout in protest against the capitalist demand for the lives of our two comrades in Massachusetts.

The strike drive gained great impetus at the enthusiastic gathering of 500 delegates from 186 workers' organizations, many of them trade unions at Mackinac Island, addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of **THE DAILY WORKER**, and Albert Weisbord, leader of the recent Passaic textile strike.

**Demand A. F. of L. Take Action.**

Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding that the local, state and national organizations of the American Federation of Labor take immediate action in aid of the strike movement.

These demands were addressed to the heads of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, to James M. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolutions also asked for a complete United Front between all forces working for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. This was a plea directed especially to the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee organized by the local socialists.

**Many Decide on Strike Action.**

There was no discordant voice in the gathering. Even delegates from trade unions, usually classed as conservative, argued energetically for the city-wide strike on Tuesday and urged that every effort be made to draw in the unorganized workers as well. It was declared that special committees should be appointed to give special attention to the unorganized.

The delegate of Local No. 104, Barber's Union stated that the 2,000 members of his organization were ready to strike. He told of the organization drive for his union, that had been carried on for the last three months, that had brought 1,800 new members into the union.

**The Carpenters Will Strike.**

Delegates from two locals of the

## CONCERNING THE "BOMB"

If the subway bombs and other "rages" in various cities of the country with the Fuller decision in the Sacco case were planted by friends of Fuller and Italian workers now in the shadow of a Charlestown penitentiary. At such times intelligent section of the working class and majority of the public is audible in denouncing decision of Fuller. It is to the men, of the culprits who engineered the supporters to try to alienate support from.

In the first place the radicals bombs in order to arouse the fury of the is to give intelligent leadership to that the executioner will not dare throw will hurl a bolt of concentrated fire into the tortured bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

All radicals connected with the defense, have publicly repudiated such tactics throwing. But one man endeavored to Communists with such measures. That is P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades of New York City. This lackey of the enemy of labor who obtains at least part from the workers whom he betrays, does charge the Communists with such idiotic

"I think the Communists are responsible. I don't know whether a Communist is of course, but I do know that they have the mind of some poor ignorant foreigner. Their minds and their calls to action and their sayings. I think the federal government is too stupid fellows."

To be sure Ryan has mighty good reason to tear our calls to action because the burden as it affects Mr. Ryan and his associates the membership of the trade unions to and force him and his kind to get out of draw all their pay from the enemies of nerve.

If Ryan knows anything at all at knows that we not only do not approve we combat it as detrimental to the cause for which we struggle. Individual agents provocateur who in times of act or a series of acts that gives the excuse to start an organized reign of terrorism. For almost eighty years of the Communist movement fought against the use of the "propaganda" we will always be found fighting again that he who resorts to such methods is unconsciously an enemy of the working

By attacking the Communists actively shielding the real ones just as their refusal to endorse



# SACCO-VANZETTI

## BISHOP BROWN HAILS DAILY WORKER AS FIGHTER FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Editor, The DAILY WORKER, New York, N. Y.  
Dear Comrade: We glad we are paying you for your help and sympathy herewith a check of \$100.00, the balance of the \$1,000.00 pledged to the continuing fund of The DAILY WORKER.

This check was to be paid at the rate of \$25.00 per month, but as the John Day Company had waited so long for their money and as The DAILY WORKER is in such pressing need of funds, we felt that we must make a special effort to pay the whole amount in both of your and fortunately we have succeeded.

One reason why we are particularly glad of our success is the hope that the money coming to you at this time may enable you to do a little something on behalf of dear Sacco and Vanzetti which otherwise might be impossible. We are encouraging the action of the government, but we nothing that we can do about it.

Perhaps the money will also be of some little assistance to the manager and editors of The DAILY WORKER in this time of their struggle with the powers that be in the state.

With every good wish from both of us, I am,

Very cordially yours,

W. L. BROWN

## CLASS FOES UPON JURY CONDEMNING SACCO, VANZETTI

### Sacco Knew Fuller Was His Murderer

By ART SHIELDS

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Official Sacco, the class enemies show wonder, had no illusions about Alvin K. Fuller, the \$10,000,000 employer, who was deciding his fate. Nor did he fear him.

When the big, healthy, well-dressed man with a magnetic smile visited him in the death house, Sacco saw through him. The conversation is here repeated for the first time, through the labor press:

Sacco: I did not send for you. I did not sign any paper. You will give me nothing.

Fuller: I understand you. I was a worker in a factory like you.

Sacco: Yes, maybe. But you made \$10,000,000 and your mind changed. Now you are a capitalist and I am an anarchist. You are bourgeois. I am a proletarian. You do not live in my world, so I expect nothing from you. Goodbye.

And the workman, calling the

### Vanzetti's Prison Boss



FOR FOUR YEARS Bernardino Vanzetti had been working under Alvin K. Fuller, executive head of the Charlestown prison labor camp. Vanzetti was a well-known laborer, having been transferred to the death house.

## Big Business Glad It Can Destroy Two Of Its Labor Foes

BOSTON, (AP)—While millions around the world are protesting

## WUHAN REACTION IN SAVAGE DRIVE ON LABOR UNIONS

### Fong and Chiang Drive Two Governments

HANKOW, August 7.—The Wuhan strike has ended, the union having accepted all the terms of material support for the strikers. The Wuhan government is still holding drastic action against labor and is a means of accepting the position has provoked to the reorganization of the All-Chinese Federation of Labor and the United Front Labor Union Council.

Geography Labor Headquarters. Its mission toward creating an outline of labor organization under these parties forces authorities to the counter-revolutionaries. The government groups have accepted the position of the General Council of Labor Unions and has arrested thousands of labor unions. It has caused to be distributed propaganda class against the socialist. During the war for days the Wuhan government has made new arrests among the Communists, accusing them of an attempt to launch a general strike as a protest against the shooting of striking richmen during a demonstration.

Harsh Law Enforced. The strike has not yet taken place because the government, using force, has caused to be another strike. The workers' movement, the government has taken harsh and has threatened drastic measures to keep people from gathering in to have and force to the streets.

Protect Foreign Property. That the Wuhan government is playing the game of the imperialists is indicated by the instructions sent down the government to the commanders of the armed forces. The struggle with foreigners to annihilate foreign governments should be carried on in an exclusively diplomatic manner and it is the duty of the people to protect the foreign property in the country. This is particularly important in view of the fact that the government is in a position to

21115

...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...

...the public officials in the  
...cannot be  
...those who desire to  
...propaganda to  
...establishing a government  
...with their eyes  
...The New Yorker

Tell Your Shopmates to Join the  
Strike August 1.



**TOMORROW—The American Social**  
**ist in 1934.**

**ORDER NOW!**

# Sacco Vanzetti Anthology of Verses

A collection of rebel verse on the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, by noted radical poets.

**Price 25 Cents**

Order through  
**THE DAILY WORKER**  
22 First Street  
New York, N. Y.

100

[illegible]

At 8 p. m. Comrade Blinn, who spoke last Monday in St. Louis for the defense of Bacco and Vannetti, gave a speech. We must not forget to mention that the women comrades did their utmost to help along. Comrade Wretsky and Blizkin donated a pair of pillow cases for the press, and Comrade Vaber a cushion for the same purpose. There were also a number of other things, which brought a sum of about \$75.00. A few subscribers

**THE**

## Debs Back Out; Former Lobby Tells of Jail

[illegible]

FUND AT EVERY MEETING  
THINK OF THE SUSTAINING

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# Strengthening Sacco-Vanzetti Railing



all over the world. Los Angeles workers assemble in at 5 P. M.

MP IS  
EFTS  
SELES

## LOS ANGELES ANTI-IMPERIALIST WORK DEVELOPS WITH PARTICIPATION OF MEXICAN WORKERS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—It was not until six months ago that any persistent attempt was made to carry on anti-imperialist activity in Los Angeles. In starting such work it was easily seen that the element around which most of the activity must center was the large Mexican population.

Los Angeles claims to be the second largest Mexican city on the American continent, the only larger being Mexico City itself, and within the city proper there are more than 250,000 while within a radius of 100 miles on the three sides that this radius can be extended there are to be found over one half million Mexican inhabitants. Among the most poorly paid workers of this state and discriminated against in every way possible, these workers who had fled the dictatorship existing in Mexico previously, and the heel of American imperialism there, find themselves under the bondage of this same imperialism here. It was not a hard task to teach the meaning of imperialism to these workers, the majority of them knew too well the meaning and the campaign carried on in the Mexican press: The late events in Mexico and the invasion of Nicaragua.

During the heat of the Nicaraguan dispute, meetings were held every Sunday at the Plaza where various speakers outlined the struggle going on in the nations to south against the efforts made to strangle their freedom, and pledge after pledge made that the workers of Los Angeles would aid to their utmost ability the fight of the weaker peoples against American tyranny. That among the Mexican and Latin-American races in Los Angeles there is forming one of the largest sections of the Anti-Imperialist League, is beyond question and in this particular form of the class-struggle, our Spanish-speaking comrades will by far lead the American workers.

### Hands Off China

In April of this year the Hands Off China Committee was formed and on May 28th, simultaneous with Chicago and other large cities, a Hands Off China Meeting was held with about 800 present and resolutions were passed against the policy of the American government in China and for the withdrawal of American troops and gun-boats from China. To carry on this work more effectively the Hands Off China Committee has now issued a call to all labor unions,

Strengthen  
the Arm  
which will  
**SAVE**  
SACCO and  
VANZETTI



Only the power  
of the masses  
can save the two  
victims of capitalist  
hatred.

Only the united  
strength of labor  
can rescue them  
from the electric  
chair.

The Daily Worker  
is the collective  
organization of the

On February 1 of this year, the United States Labor Council was organized. Respite from the American element was poor but six labor unions and a few fraternal organizations sending delegates, the Mexicans however came to the meeting from with great enthusiasm and a desire for active participation in the struggle against Imperialism. The organization found it cumbersome however to carry on its meetings in both languages and now the Mexican and other Spanish-speaking workers have set about to form the anti-imperialist League of Los Angeles consisting of only Spanish-speaking elements.

## NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Sixteen presidents of the building trades international unions are in session in Atlantic City presided over by Wm. J. McSorley of Washington, D. C. The delegates adopted a policy of fighting building employers who employ union men in state and non-union men in another state. Hereafter building contractors will have to operate under closed shop conditions everywhere unless the Empire wish their jobs tied up by strikes.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—For the second time in as many years charges of contempt against Fred Carlin the business agent of the Teamsters Local 478 were dismissed in Chancery Court in Jersey City. This time Vice Chancellor Bently presided. The bosses of the material supply companies are attempting to establish the open shop ever since the agreement expired in May. The teamsters are actively fighting the bosses to maintain union recognition. The bosses have employed the injunction and the courts to fight the workers—but in vain.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The official call for the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor has been sent out to all the units affiliated. The convention will take place at Camden, N. J., on September 12, 13, 14, and will be the 49th annual congress. Problems of local and state importance will come for solution and all progressives are urged to prepare.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Aug. 7.—Frederick A. Giles, English aviator, plans to hop off Monday in "Detroit's Goodwill Messenger" on the first leg of an air journey to Wellington, New Zealand, it was announced today. His journey will cover 11,151 miles. After competing in the San Francisco-Honolulu \$25,000 Dole prize flight, Giles expects to hop from Honolulu to Brisbane, Australia.

On August 1 and 2, 1935, a Hands Off China Conference to be held August 12, 13, 14, at the Hotel Hamilton, 1200 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. The call is signed by the Hands Off China Committee, School Min Tang of Los Angeles and the Anti-Imperialist League of Los Angeles.

The Japanese workers have from time to time participated in the anti-imperialist work and have formed their own organization for carrying on activity. The Negro workers also show more interest and are slowly coming into our ranks. In the future more effort must be made to draw these elements in and also the Philippine workers who are here in large numbers.

## Anti-Imperialism Campaign Is Begun By Young Workers

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—After an enthusiastic meeting with Paul Crouch, the Young Workers League has decided to begin immediately an anti-imperialist campaign in the district. Leaflets will be issued in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The Youth Day Celebration to be held September 11th will have as its main slogan, "Fight Against Militarism, and Imperialist War." And anti-imperialist campaign will be organized in the local unions, in close collaboration with the Anti-Imperialist League and the Hands Off China Committee. The agitation against the R. O. T. C. will be taken up as soon as school opens next month.

On the industrial field, the Young Workers League Factory Group is issuing the "Stove Worker" factory bulletin, and this paper is evoking a sympathetic response on the part of the exploited young stove workers. Every member who is working in a shop or office is an active union member. We have comrades who are beginning to learn how to lead and participate in strikes, and to work in the unions for the best interests of the workers.

Active members of the League are starting a class in "Elements of Political Education" under the direction of Sid Bush of the Workers Party. At present a class is being conducted for functionaries by the District Organizer of the League. Open Forums are held every 2 weeks.

All Out August 9 for Sacco and Vanzetti.

movement which is growing every hour to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Daily Worker supplies the motive power which stirs the masses and drives them forward to the fight for the release of these two men.

The drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is therefore a necessary and vital part of the campaign for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

As the day for the execution approaches, the need for a more intensive effort to increase the circle of readers of the only paper which tells the truth about the case, grows greater and greater.

The drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is a drive for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.



# FARMERS

## INCREASED PRODUCTION MEANS POVERTY FOR FARMS, AGRICULTURAL REPORTS SAY

Increased productivity is as characteristic of agriculture as of manufacturing, Secretary, C. J. Brand of the National Fertilizer Association tells the North Carolina farmers. Brand's figures suggest that depressed farm prices, the trek of the farm population to the cities and industrial unemployment all result from the fact that producers are penalized for their productivity.

Increased utilization of power and fertilizer are cited by Brand as important causes of the expanding productivity of the farm population. In 1880 farmers used 1.4 horsepower per worker, in 1925 4.5 horsepower per worker, an increase of more than 200 per cent. Between 1880 and 1925 the consumption of fertilizer grew from 700,000 to 7,500,000 tons.

Brand points out that the land utilized per farm worker has increased from 20 crop-acres in 1880 to 33 crop-acres in 1925. Production of grain per man-acre has increased from 12,000 lbs. to 25,000 lbs. Since 1890 farmers have increased their yields of wheat 17 per cent, oats 14 per cent and potatoes 39 per cent. Corresponding gains are indicated in hogs and eggs.

"American farmers," says Brand, "produce more per man than do the farmers of any other country, a fact which many critics of so-called rural inefficiency overlook, but production per acre in some crops is not as high as in other countries because farmers are not using the optimum amount of plant food."

"Our average yield is only 13 bushels, but we use only 5 lbs. of plant food per acre on the average while Holland produces 41 bushels with 155 lbs. of plant food per acre and England 31 bushels with 19 lbs. of plant food. Nevertheless Ameri-

can farmers produce 2.3 tons of farm produce more per capita than the farmers of the United Kingdom, 2.5 more than German farmers, 3.2 more than French farmers and 6.5 more than Italian farmers."

### Farm Labor Supply Shows Unemployment.

The larger supply of farm labor this year than last year is seen by the economists of the U. S. department of agriculture as a reflection of the lower volume of industrial unemployment. They report farm labor supply and demand in close balance, with farm labor plentiful in parts of the country except the north and south Atlantic states.

Farm wages, according to the report, are down slightly compared with last year. The average wage per month with board this July 1925 \$35.59 against \$36.10 in July 1924. Wages per month without board are \$49.54 against \$49.59; per day with board \$1.89 against \$1.91; and wages per day without board \$2.44 against \$2.48 a year ago. Farm wages are now 84 per cent above pre-war.

### Agricultural Figures.

Reports to the department of agriculture from 18,475 farmers in all parts of the country show an average net return of \$1183 for 1925 compared with \$1297 for 1924 farms in 1925; \$1205 for 15,108 in 1924; 1020 for 16,183 farms in 1923 and \$917 for 6094 farms in 1922.

The average size of the farms reporting for 1925 was 315 acres with an average investment of \$16,808. Average gross receipts were \$2448. Average cash expenses were \$1473, including \$386 for hired labor, \$242 for livestock bought, \$252 for food, \$78 for fertilizer, \$48 for seed, \$188 for taxes, \$180 for machinery tools and \$179 for miscellaneous items.

## FARM PRICES STAGNANT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. (FP) — Despite the tom-tomming of the Coolidge press agents that farmers will have a good year, the department of agriculture shows prices in July at the June level and 6 points lower than last year, one of the worst in farming history. The price level is 180, based on a prewar average of 100, as compared with 145 for industrial prices.

## 2,000,000 FARMERS IN CO-OPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. (FP) — Nearly 2,000,000 farmers belong to cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations, the department of agriculture announces in a survey of the decade 1915-25. This represents nearly a three-fold gain within 10 years, with a doubling in the number of organizations. Their business totalled \$2,400,000,000, nine-tenths of which represented sales.

Seventy per cent of the business

## Why Farmer John Goes To



## Capitalism Develops Enemy Among the Thinking Students of the Nation

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

STUDENTS, like workers, are stretching hands to the seas in support of the growing fight lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was at its demonstration against "Murder Justice," rendered in the decision of the

# What's What in Washington

## "STARVATION" HOOVER SEEMS TO BE HEIR TO MANTLE OF COOLIDGE; BIG CHIEFS DECIDE

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.  
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Overnight Herbert Hoover has become the biggest figure in Republican national politics. For Hoover is the touchstone whose actions within the next few weeks will tell whether Calvin Coolidge has been jerked out of the race for the 1928 presidential nomination.

If the secretary of commerce decides actively to enter the lists for the White House competition in 1928, then the country will know that the silent but powerful figures backstage in the Republican party have given Cal the hook and that Hoover is the heir apparent.

### Serious Talk

Two weeks ago the secretary of commerce visited the president to report ostensibly on the Mississippi flood situation, but they are known to have gone over the 1928 political prospects very carefully. Immediately after the conference a report was given wide circulation that Coolidge would not be a candidate again and that Hoover would be given his official benediction as crown prince with full rights to ascend the throne on March 4, 1929. Hoover of course denied the report "out of a sense of loyalty" to his chief.

### Cal to Colorless.

But at that conference it may have been agreed on that Coolidge would announce his withdrawal from the 1928 race and hand over the tremendously powerful political machine of the administration to Hoover. If that was the decision, then it becomes certain that the financial and industrial kings who control the G. O. P. have either decided that Cal isn't strong enough to run over the third term tradition or that he can't be trusted with leadership of the government during the quadrennium 1929-33, which may be a most difficult and trying term, if certain Jeremiahs on Wall Street are to be believed.

These criers of woe see portentous clouds on the horizon, of tremendously over-expanded producing power (in reality, tremendously shrunken buying power of the masses); shaky foreign investments; and international and domestic complications.

### "Super-Babbit"

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, trusted handy man for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the big Wall Street financiers, an able, energetic and highly intelligent politician, is the man who fills the bill.

To the liberals he is acceptable because he is an "amateur in politics."

A wise, capable leader who can wipe off the stains that eight years of Harding-Coolidgeism have left on the national government. To the church people he is the big Red Cross man who saved the poor, starving Belgians and Russians, and now the gloom sufferers in the Mississippi valley. To the Chamber of Commerce of Zenith, U. S. A., he is the ideal Rotarian, the super-Babbit. To the conservatives he is the safe and sane yet courageous political leader who knows that government is the servant of profits. No other politician in America enjoys such wide popularity among the millions of public opinion; 80 per cent of the Washington correspondents are his strong personal admirers. He is assured of a "good press," a fundamental consideration.

It has been widely held opinion in Washington that Hoover would be president in 1932. But if the powers that be have Coolidge from the race, then Hoover is four years nearer the White House.

## Letters From Our Readers

### How The DAILY WORKER Makes Friends

In the morning before going to work I get the DAILY WORKER and I read it while digesting my breakfast. Several mornings I have noticed on the next table to me doing the same thing—a young blond fellow. Comrades must know each other and I walked over and asked, "Are you a comrade?"

"No not yet," he said, "but I will become one."

He is a recent emigrant from Germany and had no political affiliation. But his experience on the other side and the Marxism books that he reads, tell him that the Communist Party is the only party worth belonging to.

One morning he greeted me: "I gotten my membership card." We made a holiday that day. And since then we meet on party meetings and some of the duties that the party calls upon.

Now at our restaurants meets we discuss party affairs. And we have injected The DAILY WORKER into the Industrial Insurance agents, that step in for a bite in the same place, with such success that they read The DAILY WORKER occasionally and have cancelled their own industrial policies.

The energetic struggle of the Students' Committee, on behalf of our exiled comrades, has been impetus at the gathering held Thursday at the New School for Social Research, over which the secretary of the committee, Celia Folsom, presided. The speakers including Arthur Garfield Hays, lawyer; Leonard D. Abbott, the editor and writer; Folsom, of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Council; and the writer, representing the Emergency Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

Tens of thousands of pieces of literature have circulated already by this Students' Committee, students were not content to confine their attention to the auditorium of the New School for Social Research, at 465-469 West 28th Street, no matter how excellent an audience came. They provided for the speeches broadcasted over the radio.

This student effort will be had news for Sacco and Vanzetti, among the American intelligentsia, seeking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Students' Committee was organized by attending Columbia University that is known as an arch reactionary, Nicholas Murray Butler, political ally of John Hays Hammond, the millionaire, who has just addressed a letter to the Fuller of Massachusetts, leading him for his decision, to the murder clique that is Wednesday to press the button to start the wheels that will burn on the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The student demonstration Thursday night had news for Butler! Bad news for Hammond, news also for the intellectual prostitutes, President Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, and the student Samuel W. Stratton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who acted on Governor's "committee" that also declared Sacco and Vanzetti "guilty." Bad news for all the Gooey-Slop forces all America's universities and colleges, who straight-jacket the student mind of the land.

It was my privilege to point out to these students historic role that the students had played in other. I told them of the sons and daughters of the war.

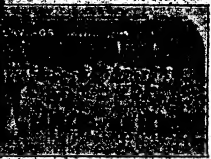
## CROWD GETS NEW



Huge interest is displayed in Boston Saturday. Picture shows a crowd waiting for the execution.

# THE TIES UP ALL PARIS

## WORKERS DEMONSTRATE



Parade there control London on July 26 for Sacco and Vanzetti. This parade was organized by the New England A.L.

## HURST REFUSES TO STOP EXECUTION, DEMAND SACCO, VANZETTI LIBERATION

On Sunday  
hundreds of men,  
penned in  
the streets,  
were protesting  
against the  
execution of  
Sacco and Vanzetti.  
The parade  
was held in  
London on July 26  
for Sacco and Vanzetti.  
This parade was  
organized by the  
New England A.L.

## Soviet Union Workers, By Hundred Thousands, Denounce Fuller's Act

MOSCOW, Aug. 7.—During the last two days thousands of meetings have been held throughout the Union of Socialist Workers Republics, in which the workers voice their extreme indignation and disgust at the cruelty and hypocrisy of American court and the American capitalist class. It is estimated that at least 100,000 workers have attended meetings held in all quarters of Moscow alone, while similar demonstrations took place in other towns, particularly the large industrial centers, such as Leningrad and Kharkoff. Speakers point out and the crowds keenly understand, the duplicity of the American business man who holds up his hands in horror when the workers' government executes counter-revolutionaries actively engaged in assassination, arson and terrorist destruction of life and goods while at the same time American "justice" is "administered" to their dead after a long martyrdom in prison, two innocent workers who are guilty only of protesting in legal ways against the exploitation of their class.

## Bloodthirsty Bishop Is Called "Un-Christlike" By Sacco Committee Head

Miss Rose "Nancy" Kennedy, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, replied to Episcopal Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts yesterday afternoon. "Your appointment to the great office of this South American bishop is a disgrace," she wrote. "You have been a disgrace to the church and to the people of Massachusetts."

The above telegram was sent to Bishop Lawrence following the clerk's message to Fuller in which he said, "You will, I am sure, allow me to express to you my admiration of the way in which you have done your duty for the Sacco-Vanzetti case. You have been wise, patient, dignified and courageous—worthy of the best traditions of the church."

asserts that Governor Fuller has brushed to one side nearly all the relevant evidence which has accumulated in seven years to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti are absolutely innocent of the South Braintree payroll murder in 1920.

Governor Fuller's decision "does little or nothing," declares the Sun, "to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these two men would be, as Dr. Fabian Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity to its efforts throughout the world'."

"Two courses," the editorial states, "were naturally open to Governor Fuller in making public his refusal to interfere with the original verdict of Judge Webster Thayer. He might have stated his bare decision to that end, supported by mention of the separate conclusion of the Lawrence Committee. Or he might have answered point by point the weighty evidence which the defense has accumulated, particularly since the trial, to show that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the South Braintree crime. Instead, the governor answers a few of these points and ignores others, including many of the issues most embarrassing to the prosecution. Naturally the result is to create suspicion that there are certain awkward questions which the Governor cannot—or at least does not wish to—clear up of public view."

## 50,000 RALLY AS POLICE FORBID ENTRY TO CITY

## Second Big Strike Is Planned for Today

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Fifty thousand people took part in a demonstration at Bois de Vincennes on the outskirts of Paris this afternoon under the leadership of a Communist party member, who called for a general strike in the public works and a boycott of industry, to demand the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Ten thousand sympathizers paraded to the edge of the city with red flags and placards with Louis Vanzetti, sister of the condemned man at the head.

As the parade began, police drove forward fire engines, mounted "machine" to the United States. No demonstration was permitted in Paris under governmental orders.

In Paris proper a ten minute strike which tied up auto-buses and trams took place today.

Reinforcements around the American chancery were increased by thirty mounted policemen. Republican guards did not permit anyone to come near without showing proper credentials.

The embassy and consulate were each guarded with twenty police. M. Chappes, the prefect of police, directed the guards at the Bois de Vincennes demonstration in person.

A 24-hour strike has been declared for tomorrow. L'Humanite, communist newspaper, declared that all auto-buses and trams will stop.

## Paris Workers To Defy Ban

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Police government has forbidden all Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations. Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers have announced their intention to demonstrate against the official verdict of the two workers and to carry out their plans for a huge Paris strike strikes scheduled for tomorrow. A clash is expected between the police and Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers.

Mexican Boycott.  
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—A boycott against America's goods has been declared by the Federation of Labor

Members of the American Workers' Club of the Bronx passed a resolution condemning Governor Fuller's decision to receive Sacco and Vanzetti, calling for a general strike. The resolution says: "Alvin T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, has been considered during his investigation that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime they are charged with, and still he wants to send them to the electric chair."

Whereas, the working class needs to have leaders who are willing to sacrifice even their lives for the liberation of the working class;

Be it resolved that we, Hungarian speaking American workers of the Bronx, assembled at the meeting held, 244 Jackson Ave., Bronx, N. Y., on August 2nd, 1927, demand from Governor Fuller the immediate release of these two workers;

Be it further resolved that we demand from President Green of the American Federation of Labor that he immediately issue a call for a general strike on behalf of these two workers;

Be it further resolved that one copy of this resolution be sent to Gov. Alvin T. Fuller of the State of Mass., one copy to President Green of the American Federation of Labor and one copy to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

(Signed) Lester Belg,  
Chairman of meeting.

F. U. R. L. Calls for Strike

The Trade Union Educational League has issued the following appeal to all workers:

"To all workers! Sacco and Vanzetti will die August tenth if the working class allows Governor Fuller's decision to be carried out. This is a blow against the entire working class."

"It is now apparent to all that Fuller's investigation was designed merely to stop the protest movement sweeping the world."

There is but one form of protest now that will be heard by the murderer. That is the protest strike."

"Let every worker in America be on record against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in the only way that counts, strike!"

(Signed) William Z. Foster.

Baltimore Ben Plays Fuller  
BALTIMORE, Aug. 7 (UPI)—In a lead-story editorial the Baltimore Sun

deplored the fact that Governor Fuller had received Sacco and Vanzetti, and had caused a "blow" to the strikers and labor by the way he sent them to a hanging.

"It is difficult to see why Governor Fuller, despite the Bridgeview affair, is so difficult to see why he makes no mention of the connection of the Department of Justice with the Braintrust trial. And it is difficult to see why he does not state that new evidence was not considered by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in refusing a new trial. The adverse decision of the Governor is accepted in Massachusetts as the result of hard and honest labor on his part, and the implicit backing of the influential Lowell committee. But it does little or nothing to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these men would be, as Dr. Fabian Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity to its affairs throughout the world.'"

"To let Sacco and Vanzetti die, as declared an editorial appearing in all the Boston-Melroe newspapers, is to breed hate and contempt for the institutions which Governor Fuller, by his decision, seeks to uphold. It is that which makes the Sacco-Vanzetti case, with its seven long years of winding a tortuous way to a tortuous death, a grim and terrible tragedy."

The officers of the Workmen's Circle No. 20 have addressed the following appeal to their members:

"You are requested to carry out the following decision made at our last meeting held Aug. 5, at 27 East Houston Street."

Resolved that all members of this Branch be instructed to carry out all decisions that may be made by the working class movement in the effort to secure the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, whether it be a call for a strike or any other protest action or all action combined.

Those who fail to carry out this decision will be heavily fined by the branch.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 7.—News of the death of Major General Leonard Wood was received here today. The official lackeys of American imperialism are voicing their regrets, but the representatives of the Filipinos are glad that he will not return to fight against them as the chief of the colonial forces.

held in the principal cities of the country. Hundreds of resolutions have been passed denouncing Governor Fuller as a traitor.

By the American People

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—Communist and socialist organizations throughout Austria are passing resolutions denouncing Governor Fuller's decision on the Sacco and Vanzetti case as a blow to class unity.

## Sacco-Vanzetti Parade In Duluth, Nearing In Anti-Imperialist Tone

By E. FARMER.

DULUTH, Wis., Aug. 7.—Sunday, July 31, a big protest demonstration and parade to protest against the postponement and execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was held here at the Court House square. Hundreds went and marched in the parade protesting the meeting with banners bearing slogans.

The meeting was addressed by S. Bloomberg, Sigmond M. Shtein and Representative of the Legislators of Minnesota J. Youngdahl.

Resolutions were adopted to send telegrams to Governor Fuller and to President Coolidge. Also a message of their was sent to Sacco and Vanzetti in behalf of the meeting.

Nearing Sparks.

A crowd of over four hundred people came here to hear Scott Nearing speak on American Imperialist tactics in Latin America.

The speaker gave an account of how American bankers have gradually got control not only of the natural resources of Latin American but also of their political and military power.

"America today," declared Nearing, "is playing the role of the English king in 1776. At that time the American people were fighting against English tyranny, today Nicaragua, Mexico and other Latin American countries are struggling against our tyranny and brutal rule of American government."

Comrade Nearing repeated his speech with an appeal to end this imperialist murder by overthrowing the system which is responsible for these evils. "If you want to have peace in this world," he concluded, "organize and break the organizations of Wall Street and its state."



## Major General Leonard Wood

During the last decade the name of Major General Leonard Wood was a symbol of respect in millions of workers in the United States as well as to the whole liberty-loving population of the Latin American lands. His outstanding achievements as a soldier of American imperialism were inseparably bound up with his persistent fight against imperialist dogmatism. He was not particular whether the objects of his imperialism were American countries or foreign lands. He was not particular whether the objects of his imperialism were the rich or the poor. He was not particular whether the objects of his imperialism were the rich or the poor. He was not particular whether the objects of his imperialism were the rich or the poor.

Wood earned lasting glory for his role of terror against the striking steel workers at Gary where he commanded a part of the United States army in 1914-15. His achievements there made him the logical candidate for the post in the White House, and he fulfilled all expectations of his imperialist masters, who none will mourn his loss. He was a man of presidential calibre—that is of the calibre we have today. He was Elbert H. Gary's favorite candidate in 1920, but his record in the steel strike made his success at the polls doubtful. Reluctantly Gary had to concede the merit of the claim that a yellow dog could get more votes among workers than could Wood.

This phase of his career in humiliating inasmuch as it reveals some of the tricks of American politics. His position in the army when the United States entered the war made him the logical commander-in-chief, but Woodrow Wilson's democratic advisers told the professor that to send Wood to France would enhance his prestige and make him a presidential possibility. So "Black Jack" Pershing was sent instead. Then when the steel strike came on and Gary called for federal troops, Newton D. Baker, Wilson's secretary of war, placed Wood at the head of those sections of the army that occupied Gary, Indiana. That was a political move of more than ordinary astuteness as it eliminated Wood as a serious contender for the presidency. The spectacle was edifying to a revolutionist. One gang of Wall Street flunkys conspired to knife another aspirant to a higher stage of flunkysism.

Puppets of history, these creatures strut for a time upon its stage, to pass into oblivion and leave room for others.

Wood is gone, but the foul system that spawned him, still exists to create others of his type, until the system itself is swept away.

A solemn thought in connection with Wood is that he often boasted that the reds would have to be exterminated, but today

the imperialist system is so rotten that it is bound to collapse. The imperialist system is so rotten that it is bound to collapse. The imperialist system is so rotten that it is bound to collapse. The imperialist system is so rotten that it is bound to collapse. The imperialist system is so rotten that it is bound to collapse.

Wood is gone, but the foul system that spawned him, still exists to create others of his type, until the system itself is swept away.

During the first six months of this year the United States suffered its first recession at the beginning of this year. The recession was the beginning of this year. The recession was the beginning of this year. The recession was the beginning of this year. The recession was the beginning of this year.

During the first six months of this year the United States suffered its first recession at the beginning of this year. The recession was the beginning of this year. The recession was the beginning of this year. The recession was the beginning of this year.

Least some demagogic apologist of labor proclaims that the recent collapse of the labor banks is responsible for this. The labor banks are advancing, let us emphasize the deal with the period just previous to the labor schemes.

When we get the figures on the launch by Warren S. Stowe, the father of the labor banks will readily be found.



ONMENTS NO ONE  
IN SHOWN THE  
THE SENSITIVE

### Another Project



**Try to Save Yourself  
To His Death Among  
Fascists of Italy**

**COOPERATION WITHIN BANKS IN REGLECTED COUNTRY**



## Conclusions

**MAPERS TO STREET, WOMEN'S POLICE SQUAD  
AND VACCINE BE INSTALLED**

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## Another Detachment Joins the Red Army

Here are the  
subscribers to  
DAILY WOMAN

[illegible]



# DRAMA



WILL JENNINGS

Cover Regularly Players  
To Courthouse at 10th St.  
Thursday

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# The Amalgamated Economics of Mr. B. S. Hardman

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# ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

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**BRING ABOUT CASSESS DATE**

**BRING ABOUT CASSESS DATE**

## PLAN SUPPORTS

**STRIKE ACTIONS**  
**OF TELEXMEN**

**STRIKE ACTIONS**  
**OF TELEXMEN**



## THEY RAISES BIG QUESTION FOR ALL COAL WORKERS NOW

The coal workers' union is raising a big question for all coal workers now. The union is asking for a new contract with the coal companies. The union is asking for a new contract with the coal companies. The union is asking for a new contract with the coal companies.

## STRIKE IS URGED BY EDWARD LAMON IN PLEA TO MEN

**STRIKE IS URGED BY EDWARD LAMON IN PLEA TO MEN**

Edward Lamon, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has urged a strike by the coal workers. He has urged a strike by the coal workers. He has urged a strike by the coal workers.

# Coal Mine Disasters and Diseases

## A TRADE UNION PROGRAM OF PREVENTION

The United Mine Workers of America has a program of prevention for coal mine disasters and diseases. The program is designed to protect the health and safety of coal workers. The program is designed to protect the health and safety of coal workers.

The United Mine Workers of America has a program of prevention for coal mine disasters and diseases. The program is designed to protect the health and safety of coal workers. The program is designed to protect the health and safety of coal workers.

## HOOCHMAN DRIVE IS BRANDED AS FAKE BY HYMAN

**HOOCHMAN DRIVE IS BRANDED AS FAKE BY HYMAN**

Hyman has branded the Hoochman drive as a fake. He has branded the Hoochman drive as a fake. He has branded the Hoochman drive as a fake.

From the  
**PHILADELPHIA**  
**WORKERS**  
**BOOK STORE**  
 601 10th Ave.  
 PHILADELPHIA  
 Pa.



PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—The annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which opened here today, will continue through the week end. The convention is being held at the Hotel Philadelphia, and is the largest gathering of its kind in the city since the war.

The convention is being held at the Hotel Philadelphia, and is the largest gathering of its kind in the city since the war. The convention is being held at the Hotel Philadelphia, and is the largest gathering of its kind in the city since the war. The convention is being held at the Hotel Philadelphia, and is the largest gathering of its kind in the city since the war.

# **PRESS PICNIC**

Sunday, July 31st

ENTERVIEW PARK GROVE

Nationally Known Speakers—Musical Program—Admission Collected

Admission Collected, Free Lunch, Free Entertainment, Free Refreshments, Free

Music by MORRIS SWAN JAZZ BAND

Refreshments in addition, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00

Admission Free—Refreshments Collected

Admission Free—Refreshments Collected

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# of the Young Section of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

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## The French Revolution of 1789 as View in History at Marx-Engels Institute

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## THE YOUNG WORKER

School of Revolutionary Mass  
 Organizing of the Y.W. Working  
 Young Worker's League  
 International Congress

The Young Worker's League International Congress, at its meeting in Moscow, has adopted the following resolution:





# ALL HISTORY OF SACCO CASE

## Dramatic Events Following Murder of Paymaster and Guard in 1921 Told in Brief Form

### BY UNITED PRESS

Joe and Vannetti were convicted July 14, 1921, of the murder of Edward Parmenter, shoe company master, and his guard, Alex. Berrardelli, in a hold-up in Braintree, on April 15, 1920, during which Dedham house was under heavy guard, conviction was followed by a legal battle to obtain a new

### Fire Alarm Opposite State House Is Cause of Stir

While the world was awaiting the decision of Governor Fuller in the Sacco-Vannetti case, last night, a considerable stir was caused by the sounding of Box 1371, at Beacon and Bowdoin streets, opposite the State House, and bringing most of the downtown apparatus.

An I. T. O. A. cab, owned by Abraham Miller of 12 Castlegate road, Roxbury, and driven by Harry C. Avery of 94 Ashmont street, Dorchester, had caught fire, owing to ignition trouble. A few sprays of chemical put out the blaze.

but he resumed it again the same day. Finally, Governor Fuller visited the scene of the double murder in South Braintree and paid a second visit to Charlestown State prison to talk again with Vannetti and two other prisoners, associates of Madeline.

## MRS. SACCO IN SECLUSION

### Car Takes Her and Child Away During Evening

Mrs. Rose Sacco, wife of Nicola Sacco, spent the evening in seclusion while awaiting the verdict of Governor Fuller. A note in a milk bottle on her front doorstep which says, "No milk today," indicates that she will remain away from home today.

Early the evening she was seated in a hammock on the piazza of her home at 18 Franklin street, Malden. She looked pale and was to neighbors who respected the strain under which she was living and left her alone. She fanned herself with a large painted fan and watched her little daughter, Inez, at play on the steps of the Franklin School across the street.

## HOMES OF OFFICIALS GUARDED

### Fuller, Thayer and Katzmann Are Protected

Police last night placed guard around the homes of several principals who have watched the litigation throughout the trial and the long fight to save Joseph and Vannetti.

A special police officer continued his lonely vigil throughout the night at the home of the Governor in Beacon street, although the executive and his family were not there.

### HOTEL IS GUARDED

In Worcester, officers watched over the home of Judge Webster Thayer, who had presided at the now famous trial. Judge Thayer was not at home. Attorney Frederick R. Katzmann, who as district attorney presented the case, also had his home under guard, while the homes of others who have played parts in the case likewise were being watched.

In the courthouse in Pemberton square extra details of officers remained throughout the night. At the Rutland Carlton Hotel, where the Governor had remained yesterday and a part of last night preparing his decision, setting forth the fate of the two men who at that time were in death cells in the State prison, 15 uniformed police officers, under the direction of Captain Thomas Bligh of the State police, were on duty.

Captain Bligh had appeared at police headquarters shortly before the Governor prepared to leave the State Capitol. He went into conference with Captain Garland Carr, then a few minutes later the men went to various police stations, leaving a man to make up the detail to 13 men.

At State prison special guards and additional policemen were on duty while no one was allowed near there after the fall of night.

The excitement at police headquarters, however, was long dead in other places throughout the city, where persons everywhere besides those who had waited all the days of the two men, so far as extra officers being on duty on the streets, the police took an especial action until the case had already appeared before judicial boards in Newspaper Row, and to other traffic and transportation details being sent to the State House.

## Boston Fireman His Life



BOYS WHO AIDED IN RESCUE T. John Hanron (left) and Joseph Campbell attempt to bring Mrs. Collinane ash man Corbett. The latter was struck when

Continued From First Page

Mrs. Collinane was floating in the surf and apparently became frightened when she discovered she was beyond her depth. She screamed for help. The boys were swimming near her and immediately attempted a rescue. They tried to keep her afloat and push her ashore. She is a well built woman and John Hanron is small and not fully recovered from a recent severe illness.

People on the beach heard the cries and saw the splashing some 50 feet in the surf, but thought it was all a play. John Hanron was fast become exhausted. Joseph Campbell agreed to stay with Mrs. Collinane while Joe swam ashore to get help.

### Dashes to Rescue

Corbett had motored to White Heron with his wife and children for a day at the beach. He had just come out of the water and was tired and chilled. But when John Hanron shouted to him that Mrs. Collinane was drowning, he ran back into the surf without a moment's hesitation and swam toward her with all his strength. The boy also shouted to McKee, McCready, and they followed a few moments behind Corbett. Nearly as by his own exertions, Corbett reached



He attended the session quite late to give Governor Fuller time to make his review of the case. He was the only one to do so, and his chief aim in the investigation of the Fuller matter was to find out if the University, through its office of the University Extension, was doing anything to help the cause of the University of Technology and the University of the Court Judge Grant. After a thorough study of the evidence and interviewing many new witnesses, he was able to make a report to the Governor. All his work was done in camera but after the two sides were allowed to

**Demonstrations Staged**

The days that the case was before Governor Fuller was swamped with appeals for executive clemency, as from all parts of the United States and Europe. Sympathy for the cause led to staged demonstrations all over the civilized world.

Appeals for amnesty were received from Governor Fuller from persons in all parts of the world. Noted writers, educators, lawyers, college students, radicals, labor organizations and mass organizations in individuals and groups contributed to the immense pile of mail on the case.

the case was in his hands Gov. Fuller also received five affidavits and a statement which repeated charges of unjudicial conduct and lies against Judge Thayer. The affidavits were filed by the defence and signed by persons who attended the trial or talked with Thayer. The affidavits asserted that the judge

expressed animus toward the de-  
fense in conversations he had with  
in persons while the trial was in  
ess.

### interviewed Many Witnesses

re-announcing his decision. Gov. Fuller interviewed many of the men who testified at the Dedham trial on the hearings at the various state bars for a new trial. He also studied transcripts of the testimony and with attorneys and many other persons tried to shed any light on the loaded case.

Gov. Fuller failed to commit a defense request that would counsel during his interviews witnesses. Because the men were on strike in their jail at the state prison, they could not be interviewed. They also had evidence was being introduced against them behind closed doors. They demanded an open hearing. Gov. Fuller refused to do so. He and Sacco and Magdoff were interviewed by the Governor.

Montgomery Co.  
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**.75 SILK HOSE**  
**\$1.19**

**3 Pzs. for \$3.25**  
Full Fashioned  
Silk to Garter Top  
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1. <http://www.who.int>

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1. <http://www.oxfordjournals.org/doi/10.1093/oxfordjournals/oxfam.a011001>

# OLMAN SCUES BOY

Wharf in South  
Berton

cause of being and the  
of Patrolman Philip  
the City Point Station,  
city, E. of N. P. street,  
crossed his life.  
While playing with others  
on the wharf at the foot of P  
street last night. His  
went up the street and got  
down off the wharf with  
him. On the first dive  
he was 15 feet of water.  
To get to the surface and  
he had to a ladder which  
he was on his back.  
He then used the pump  
station and after a few  
he had the boy breathe

The Post, which is prepared to give detailed reports on the growing news and a series of reports was reported in detail the rest of telephone calls. A special group of the news also made to the news and to the bulletin board from the editorial room, the instant that the news came from the State House.

### Prominent People Writing

To the crowd in front of the Post last night were many notable lawyers and public figures. District Attorney William J. Foster, accompanied by Special Officer Martin Conway, who is attached to his office, appeared in the crowd and stayed until 11 o'clock when he went to his home. The news was flashed to him by a radio assistant. Attorney James M. Vakey and assistant, who are known lawyers awaited the news at the Post bulletin. The preponderance of lawyers and court attaches in the crowd was an indication of the absorbing interest that the Sacco-Vanzetti case holds for the legal profession. The bulletin board of the Post was crowded by a municipal court judge, who stayed for a while at the Post bulletin.

[illegible]

3-Murphy-Thompson's journey everywhere; subject to attack in Klan States because of his pro-labor and pro-foreigner politics; strong with big business; ability and statesmanship recognized everywhere; expected to be urged soon by New York Republicans to become a candidate; recently announced he was to be President and would neither seek nor accept nomination.

**2-Dawes**—Popular with business, with many farmers because of his sympathy for farm relief; strength among both Germans and War Veterans; probably least popular among progressives and labor; opposed by Thompson—small forces in Illinois and weak in political bargaining.

6-Lowden-Strong among farmers; weak among business men since he became a farm-relief candidate; politicians would fear worst revival of 1930 campaign; indiscretion by a subordinate

## MAJESTIC FUN SAYING PLAN

For more information, contact:

**Buy Your  
Fur Coat Now  
For Next Season**

**Before Prices Advance**  
The Fur Coat that you select during our August Fur Sale will be stored without charge until wanted next fall.

**Visit Our Daylight Shop**  
We have nothing to hide—examine our stock of Quality Furs by daylight.

**OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY**  
**MAJESTIC FUR SHOP**  
49 Temple Place 4th Floor Elevator Service  
Look For Our Big Electric Sign

# IVATONE

## The Perfect Skin Tonic

hands to Daggett & Roundell, any  
can give herself at home a complete,  
skin treatment—simplified to these

*Gold Cream is on sale everywhere—in 8 jars, priced at 10c to \$1.50. Vitamins an amber-hued liquid in bottles of un-tinction. 6 oz. for 75c at all the better department stores in and around Boston.*



## How to use it

Saturate a piece of absorbent cotton with Vivatone and wipe gently over the face and neck. Pat the solution into the crevices and enlarged pores of the nose and let it dry.

Vivatone refines the pores, stimulates and freshens the skin.

Best results are obtained by cleansing the skin first with D & R's Perfect Cold Cream, then following with the Vivatone treatment.

If you need a powder base, use D & R's Perfect Vanishing Cream.



**All that the famous  
Beauty Salons of Paris  
can do for your skin  
you can now do at  
home for a fraction of  
the cost.**

DAGGETT &amp; BROS. ---

AUGUST 4, 1927

# Call Decision "Brutal"

Early this morning the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee issued the following statement:

The decision of the Governor was delivered at such a late hour that a proper answer to it cannot be prepared before morning. The decision is unbearably brutal in its partiality and more brutal in the omission of facts—not only facts of the course of the case, like the frame-up of expert testimony shown by the Proctor Affidavit, but also facts of the overwhelming significance established behind closed doors, before the advisory committee and the Governor. Inasmuch as the committee and the Governor must justify themselves and not by partisan fiat, these facts must be disclosed in entirety. It is a solemn truth that one cannot know the salient facts of the case from the Governor's statement. He says separating Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric are few, but this defense committee will continue to fight justice for these two men. Our faith in their innocence is keen. We call upon the millions of people throughout the world who have supported them to come forward and join us in our desperate effort to stay the hand of the judicial hangman.

Committee has received money from country in the world, including and China. All kinds of foreign money came through the mails from Africa, South America and the countries.

Dr. Lopez, a Spanish carpenter, is first secretary of the committee. He was deported following the trial. The other secretaries are E. Costa, miner, Fabian, a carpenter, and Joseph Moro, the secretary. They have had a lot of publicity since John Dillards of New York World, Morris Gabele wrote under the name of E. Lyons, John Hays and Gardner, who has been drawing the committee for the past months.

son is the son of the late Dr. B. Jackson, a Colorado banker and railroad man who was at one time president of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. His son came East to study, graduating from there in 1914. He began working as a seaman on the Boston Globe after graduation and remained on the ship for six years. In 1920 that paper for six years. In 1921 was sent by his father to cover the watch broke out at Amherst.

President Alexander Mackiejohn called. He became so imbued with President Mackiejohn's fight that led him in the battle and asked help to send another man to cover the news. Mackiejohn was taking graduate courses at Harvard in history and philosophy. It was felt that the Sacco committee needed a liaison officer and spokesman. He had followed the fight since and Vanzetti closely and decided to drop his course six months and bend every effort to aid "the cause." He is married and has three sons.

Governor Queried Committee

One of the last requests of Governor in his investigation of the case information regarding the committee. Follmer, More and Jackson interviewed by him at the State House. The Governor was given the financial statement up to July 1926. This shows that the committee had spent up to that time, more than \$100,000. The statement also shows that the committee had received money from the public.

nothing and will drink a toast through a loud speaker. The moment the speaker waving in readiness for the toast, the crowd in the hall burst into a shout. The crowd in the hall burst into a shout. The crowd in the hall burst into a shout.

## "HOT DOGS" SEIZED AS UNFIT TO EAT

Eighty pounds of "hot dogs" and 200 pounds of potential frankfurts were seized in the market district by the city meat inspectors, Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney reported.

Wednesday. The matter was made by Head Inspector John McLaughlin of the Health Department, who found that the frankfurts and the bread rolls were in a state of decomposition, "they need to be thrown away." The confiscated meat will be sent to a nearby rendering plant.

## KEN DOLAN DRESS GO

Use Our Ten-Payment Accommodation Plan For Your August Vacation Dresses 1.4 to 1.9 all prices now 1.15 instead of 1.40. On Your

## Jordan Marsh Company

### SPECIAL!

Boys' washable play suits

3.95 and 2.65

LOT 1  
Two piece checked linen play suits . . . shirt and knickers . . . Sizes 7 to 16.

LOT 2  
Plain colored and checked linen play suits . . . flapper pants and shirt . . . sizes 7 to 16.

Our Great Juvenile Floor—Third Floor—Main Store

Kennedy's—The Live Store

# Real Savings

on the very

# Finest Clothes

# HOMER'S

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers for Forty-three Years

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

On Sale Today at 9 A. M.

14K Solid Gold Wrist Watches

At \$14.75

A Supreme Value—The Usual Price \$25.00



Homer's watch sales are now recognized among the largest in America. By combining beauty, quality and value, as exemplified in this 14K solid gold watch for \$14.75, Homer has built up this extraordinary volume of sales.

The illustration shows the beautiful design—14K solid white gold cases, finely engraved, fitted with high-grade 15-jewel movements, silvered engraved dials. A great variety of dainty, attractive designs—monograms or initials engraved without extra charge. We recommend this as a most unusual watch value at \$14.75.

Homer's has specialized in watches for 43 years—the variety today is larger and finer than ever, including *Waltham—Elgin—Hamilton* and *Bulova* and others.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

35 to 39 WINTER STREET

## HOMER'S

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers for Forty-three Years

**Birthstone Rings for August**



**Sardonyx**

Mounted in 10 and 14K solid green or white gold—in a fine variety of new designs that are unique and delightful—

for women \$5.00  
for men \$7.50



## HOMER'S

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers for Forty-three Years

Open All Day Saturday



Enlarged to show the design

**Perfect Diamond Engagement Rings**

**\$150**

In exquisitely beautiful hand-made all hard platinum mountings—

In buying diamonds, quality (not size) should be your first consideration.

# DECISION STUNS DEFENCE BOAL

News Received in Absolute Silence at Sacco Headquarters—No Outburst, No Hysteria

The announcement of Governor Fuller's decision fairly stunned the 100 sympathizers of the two men and members of the Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee who had waited all night for the verdict at their headquarters, 264 Hanover street.

All night the telephone rang. Calls of inquiry came from hundreds of people in Greater Boston and long distance calls from New York, Philadelphia, Bridgeport and other cities. Miss Mary Donovan, recording secretary of the committee, answered the phone.

## DEEP SIGNS HEARD

Finally at quarter to 12 the telephone rang again. For the tense waiters Miss Donovan repeated the words that came to her from the wire from the State House: "The Governor says that the trial was fair. The men are guilty and he will not pardon them."

A moment's silence followed the announcement. Deep sighs were heard from every corner of the room. No one spoke. They had no words to say. Then as by common consent all eyes were turned to Aldo Palloani, the tall young Italian who is largely responsible for getting the committee together. "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," declared Palloani.

## Tense Crowd Around Doorway

The telephone rang again. It was just another one of the hundreds who were seeking information. Impatiently Miss Donovan turned over the receiver to Joseph Minto, the committee's secretary. A tense crowd had gathered around the doorway and in the hall were little groups standing together, speculating.

Hurriedly Miss Donovan looked over the crowd and beckoned a young man to come with her. Pulling him behind her by the collar she moved the crowd aside and rushed down the stairs with him following.

"He's going to tell her," murmured someone in the crowd.

## Mr. Sacco's Key in Hand

"He" was Mrs. Emma Sacco, wife of Nicola Sacco, whom Sacco said they had just heard and were leaving the day and night. Mrs. Sacco, an Italian, was the first to see her husband.

## Committee Uniquely

Most Remarkable Organization Its Kind in Recent Times Collected Over \$250,000 From Parts of the World

BY JOSEPH D. HARRING

In charge of the battle to save Vanzetti from the death sentence the Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee—the most remarkable of its kind in the history of the world—has been organized in the last few months.

From the two small, cluttered by the rear of a building at 26 F street the slogan "Save Sacco Vanzetti" has gone out to every corner of the globe. The membership committee is 11. Their name never has been published and the officers of the organization are only known.

Through this committee more than 100,000 people have contributed to the defence fund of the two men. The financial statement shows that have collected between \$250,000 and \$300,000. High school people, professors and humble laborers mingled their efforts and, through this organization.

Outstanding in the inception of the defence fight and the forming of a powerful organization of propaganda is a young Italian newspaper man, Aldo Palloani. An ardent Italian, he is 32 years old. He was born in Bologna, Italy, where he received his education, and came to this country in 1914.

## Established Newspaper

He went to Cleveland where he published an Italian newspaper, *Arbeiter Youth*. After six months that city he moved to New York to begin publishing another, *The Social Question*. Here he remained until 1918 when he married and came to Boston.

In Boston, Palloani secured the local Italian daily, *La Notizie* (L'Notizie) operator. He had learned craft well.

His sympathy with the cause of the two men and working in Boston was able to collect a considerable sum of money for them. While interested in the labor movement that he came to know Sacco and Vanzetti. When his two friends were arrested on May 5, 1920, charged with the South Braintree murder and a few others organized the defense committee the next day.

That first gathering was the first of many.



...and ...  
**WAS FRIEND,**  
**RESTED AS DRUNK**  
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 ... tale which they had ...  
 ... yesterday afternoon, ...  
 ... H. was placed under ...  
 ... of drunkenness. John ...  
 ... was also ...  
 ... a similar complaint.  
 ... who happened ...  
 ... car and stopped to ...  
 ... the excitement was about ...  
 ... taken into custody on ...  
 ... complaints. They ...  
 ... G. Tanner, Harold ...  
 ... and ...

*han*  
*et Boston.*  
 Garden  
 lace

# ST ANCE ESSES

wide assort-  
 frocks been  
 drastic reduc-  
 lay time and  
 chiffon, silk,  
 ats — in two

39.50

Originally as high  
 as 65 and 89.50

... prices were the lowest in New York and ...  
 No denying the fact that the present price ...  
 make every garment a real bargain in the good old ...  
 common sense of the word.

- \$25 Suits \$19.50
- \$30 Suits \$24.50
- \$35 Suits \$29.50
- \$40 Suits \$33.50
- \$45 Suits \$38.50
- \$50 Suits \$42.50
- \$65 Suits \$52.50

Only plain Blues, Blacks, 2-pc. Tropicals and  
 the famous Kennedy 36 not marked down

## Mark-Down Sale of Manhattan Shirts

Hats, Furnishings, Boys' Clothes  
 also Marked Down

Open Saturdays till 6 P. M.

# Kennedy's

Summer and Harvey Streets



**Available in paperback**

**Dyed  
Rabbit  
Coats**

125:00

**Wyomen & Linen**

## REPORT SIX

**DANGEROUS**

## ZONES HERE

**PRODUCTS NEED WILL  
BE KEY PRESIDENT**

**BILL AGAINST**

—HAW ESTA.

[illegible]

## A triumph in valuer-giving

**Men's Imported  
London-Made  
OVERCOATS**

Just off the steamer—at a price much below what you would have to pay in the regular season.

29

There are not the kind of costs usually sold in Basement Stores. They're all of a much better grade — such as many stores will for much higher prices in cold weather.

Our representative was one of a group of clothing buyers from New York, Washington, Buffalo, Newark and Baltimore, who presently are buying items made in London after extensive search, consultation and planning.

50

relative humidity  
Slip Covers  
\$12.50

**FOR Acid Stomach**  
PHILLIPS' MILK  
of Magnesia



**Beaton's**  
**Kitchen**  
At 400 W. 11th St.  
Duluth, MN

Model of the error mechanism

69c  
In the paper attached

**Men's  
Athletic  
Union Suits**

**Men's New Fall Lightweight  
Soft Hats at 3.95**

**All silk foulards—smart patterns**  
and selections of textures—about a wonderful value. These silk foulards have been specially hand printed for longer wear.

**Foulard Ties**  
**59¢**

Here's a big value in

OXFORDS 7.50

Men's New Fall

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 100. Key word

Plenty of new heavy machinery  
Very smart and professional  
Clean, wonderful scenery

[illegible][illegible]

# **Frank Sacco and Bessie Anthony**

## **Put Trial to Annals**

The trial of the two men charged with the slaying of the Italian merchant ship captain, was today continued in the federal court here. The jury, which was sworn in yesterday, is expected to return its verdict in a few days.



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## **Striking Incidents in Sacco-Vanzetti Case**

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# Down Tools, Tomorrow

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHED FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS  
FOR THE 4-NOTH WAGE  
FOR A LARGER PARTY

# THE DAILY

Vol. IV. No. 176.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$2.00 per year.  
Outside New York, by mail, \$2.50 per year.

NEW YORK

# Demand for Strike Tues

## COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN PLEA TO WORLD'S WORKERS TO HELP SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM CHAIR

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 7.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International issued the following appeal today headed, "Save Sacco and Vanzetti."

It read as follows: "Communists in all countries! Toilers of the whole world! Once more in a last hour effort the Communist International appeals to the toilers of the world. Once more it raises its voice appealing to the workers of the world to stop the hand of the executioners who are ready to carry out the sentence of American class justice against Sacco and Vanzetti.

"The workers of all countries have been moved by great indignation, they have protested in powerful manifestations against the mockery of a trial afforded the two revolutionaries—Sacco and Vanzetti, who for seven years have been pining in an American prison under the threat of death.

"The sentence of death against Sacco and Vanzetti is an unheard of provocation against the world proletariat. It heralds a new, cruel oppression not only towards the American working class but also towards the whole world proletariat. It testifies that 'civilized America' of all its technical achievements reserves for proletarian revolutionaries only one: the electric chair. We appeal to all workers and to all revolutionary organizations.

"Protest with all your passion and power against the execution sentence. Organize mass demonstrations!

"Only the united efforts of the international proletariat may save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

## PROVOCATEUR'S BOMBS PROVOKE POLICE GESTURE

### Guard Everything to Get Sympathy for Hangman

By ESTHER LOWELL  
(Federated Press)

Although New York police have been unable to connect the bombing of the two subways with Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, elaborate patrol duty has been started to continue until, after the expected execution in Boston. Not since war days have police had their vacations revoked and been assigned to guard the city's transportation systems, banks, public buildings and power plants.

"Suspend judgment," cautions the N. Y. Telegram of the comparatively liberal Scripps-Howard group. The editorial warns against accusing Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers with the bombings as acts of reprisal.

"The stupid act of an agent provocateur."  
(Continued on Page Two)

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